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Reported U.S. Aim Is to Goad Gadhafi Into Overreaction

By Don Oberdorfer and George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is waging a war of nerves against Colonel Muammar Gadhafi under a plan devised to frighten the Libyan leader into an irrational reaction, sources have said.
Earlier plans reportedly called for U.S. efforts to plant stories in foreign publications that Colonel Gadhafi had become unhinged by the U.S. air raid of April 15 and that plots to overthrow the Libyan leader were under way.
[On Wednesday, the United States sent to Britain 18 jets of the type used in the April strike, but British officials said they were there for a NATO exercise planned six months ago. Reuters reported from London. There were 12 F-111D tactical strike aircraft and six EF-111 aircraft. The U.S. operation from British bases against Libya in April was launched under the cover of an exercise that officials said at the time was routine.]
The objective of the U.S. words and deeds is to frighten Colonel Gadhafi into reacting and to embolden possible opponents in Libya into action, according to one source.
In pursuit of this objective, senior administration officials have been encouraging an ominous interpretation of such long-planned activities as joint U.S.-Egyptian air exercises in the Mediterranean and a coming trip to West European capitals by Vernon A. Walters, the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations.
Some administration officials said they were delighted last week when Pravda and other Soviet publications began to denounce the U.S.-Egyptian exercises as the first step toward a new attack on Libya.
Defense Department sources said Tuesday that the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean was not mobilizing for any kind of attack on Libya, despite tough talk in Washington. The sources said, however, that the fleet might conduct another set of flight maneuvers off Libya after completing the U.S.-Egyptian Sea Wind exercise on Thursday.
It was reported Tuesday that a port visit in Israel this weekend of the Forrester had been canceled and that the warship had been ordered to remain on duty in the central Mediterranean near Libya.
After completion of the Sea Wind exercise with Egypt, the Forrester had been scheduled to go into the port of Haifa. But military sources said new orders were issued amid reports in Washington that Colonel Gadhafi was planning new



Large numbers of cattle were among the victims of volcanic gas in Cameroon.

Survivors Tell of Fleeing From Gas Cloud



Children helping Cameroonian troops unload a relief plane.

Rescue Workers in Cameroon Find Scene of Panic and Death Near Lake

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service
SOUBOUM, Cameroon — A few died in their sleep. But most of the inhabitants of this hamlet in northwestern Cameroon were not so fortunate.
Some were eating dinner when a cloud of poisonous volcanic gas erupted Thursday night and slowly choked them. Others tried to outrun the toxic cloud and were discovered by rescue workers lying in the mud along the dirt road leading out of town.
Still more were found sprawled with other family members in front of their homes. They had been unable to stagger any farther. Before dying they had stripped themselves of all clothing in a desperate attempt to escape the searing heat of the volcanic cloud.
This account emerged Tuesday from interviews with rescue workers and survivors in Souboum, one of the four villages whose population was almost wiped out when a geyser of volcanic gas shot up through Lake Nios and descended onto the thatched huts and mud-brick homes in the valley below.
The UN Disaster Relief Office in Geneva has counted 1,534 dead and has said the disaster affected 20,000 people in the area.
An exact death toll will never be known. The Cameroon Army has not kept exact records of those it buried, and many victims were buried by relatives soon after the disaster.
Most of the bodies have been buried in individual or mass graves dug by army units and prison inmates chosen for the task, army officials said.
The bloated carcasses of hundreds of cattle lay clustered in pastures around the affected villages, their legs in the air. The herds can be removed only when heavy equipment reaches the stricken area, about 50 miles (80 kilometers) northwest of the provincial capital, Bamenda.
At a typical two-room mud-brick home in Souboum, which is about five miles north of Lake Nios, eight members of a family had been buried in their front yard. Their living quarters were in a shambles, strewn with overturned pots and furniture, a mess probably created by their writhing in agony as the gas strangled them.
In the front yard a chicken danced around the fresh dirt atop the family's grave, pecking away for crumbs of food. A sign on the door read, "Come in with peace."
"The goats, the pigs, the cows, See CAMEROON, Page 2

Police Kill 12 As Blacks Riot In South Africa

JOHANNESBURG — South African policemen shot 12 persons to death during rioting in the black township of Soweto, the government reported Wednesday, and a Soweto newspaper said that a mob hacked a city councillor to death.
Residents said the clashes began when the Soweto council police tried to evict tenants conducting a rent strike.
The violence was the worst that has been reported in South Africa since a nationwide state of emergency was declared June 12.
The government Bureau for Information said that at least 70 people were injured in the clashes, which began late Tuesday and continued through the night.
There were unofficial reports from residents, including doctors and clergymen, that 20 persons were killed and up to 100 were injured in the rioting.
The Bureau for Information said that eight of the deaths and most of the injuries occurred Tuesday night, when policemen shot into a crowd from which a hand grenade had been thrown. The grenade injured four police officers, three of them black and one white, the bureau said.
Four other deaths occurred early Wednesday when the police fired at about 80 people at another barricade, the bureau said. Someone in the crowd fired at the police and injured a black officer, the bureau reported, but it did not specify if policemen had fired first.
The police shootings took place in White City, one of Soweto's poorest neighborhoods. Black reporters who were in contact with Soweto residents by telephone said that violence was spreading to other neighborhoods.
The Sowetan newspaper said the violence began as town council policemen evicted some families who were refusing to pay rent for houses owned by the government-supported council. Witnesses said that youths then set up barricades of horse manure and trash cans, hurled stones at the police and went from house to house asking other residents to join the conflict.
They said that schools were closed Wednesday and that students who reported for classes were told to come back next month. The government said that most Soweto students were staying away from classes but that no schools were officially closed.
The Sowetan said that a mob hacked Sydneyman Mkhwanazi, a Soweto city councillor, to death, and that the house of another councillor, Sigfried Manthata, was burned down.
A third councillor, Silas Tshabalala, was shot in the leg when his own guard apparently fired in panic, the newspaper said. Soweto residents and reporters confirmed the three incidents.
The Bureau for Information See SOWETO, Page 2



Kohl Unveils Plan to Limit Immigration

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service
BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl announced a series of measures Wednesday aimed at stemming a flow of refugees into West Germany that he predicted would this year reach a new high of more than 100,000.
"We are not a nation of immigration," Mr. Kohl said at a news conference here. "And we do not want to become one."
The steps include a \$1,000 fine for airlines that carry passengers to West Germany without valid visas. New legislation, which is expected to be adopted in the autumn, would also oblige such airlines to pay for flying rejected asylum-seekers back to their home countries.
Most of the refugees pouring into West Germany — roughly half of them through West Berlin — immediately demand political asylum. But officials say that the bulk of them are "economic refugees" seeking a better life in a European welfare state.
As the last West European country with an indulgent political-asylum law and relatively porous frontiers, West Germany has become a magnet for thousands of refugees from the Middle East, Africa and South Asia, including 50,000 Tamils from Sri Lanka. The \$1.3-billion annual burden of caring for the asylum-seekers has led to angry protests.
Mr. Kohl said Wednesday that Third World asylum-seekers would be banned from obtaining work in West Germany for five years, which is an extension of an existing two-year ban. An exception will be made for refugees from Communist Europe, who may work after one year.
For two decades, West Germany has followed a policy of not repatriating any exile from a Communist state in Europe. The chancellor said this explained the more favorable working conditions for East Europeans under the new regulations.
Other steps adopted include an obligation for travelers from such "problem countries" as Lebanon, Syria, Ghana, Pakistan and Bangladesh to obtain transit visas to pass through a West German airport. Many refugees book flights to other destinations but, on landing in Frankfurt, leave their airplanes and demand asylum in the airport.
West German border guards will also be strengthened with experts who will determine whether potential asylum-seekers are simply economic refugees, who may be refused entry. Already, particularly in West Berlin and at the frontier town of Helmstedt, some refugees have been turned away immediately after officials have summarily determined they were not fleeing political persecution.
Mr. Kohl has summoned a meeting of national and regional political leaders to discuss the refugee problem on Sept. 25. West Germany's federal system has led to widely varying approaches in different states, which makes it difficult for Bonn to establish consistent procedures.
The chancellor is known to want to propose creating camps for asylum-seekers, rather than having them distributed in homes and other private buildings, and to speed up the consideration of asylum petitions. While only about 16 per-

U.S. Agrees To Report Troop Moves

STOCKHOLM — In a major concession after bilateral negotiations with the Soviet Union, the United States has agreed that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization will give notice of troop movements from North America to Europe, diplomats said Wednesday.
The concession was made at the 35-nation European disarmament conference, where the NATO allies had long resisted Soviet pressure to give such information. NATO had argued that the talks' mandate was limited to continental Europe.
NATO diplomats said the agreement represented a major move by the United States, which in the past had feared that notification could expose some of the alliance's main naval operations in the Atlantic to hostile inspection and observation.
Details of the agreement still have to be worked out. The head of the Swedish delegation, Curt Lidgard, said the matter of the size of the troop movements requiring notification probably would be settled only at the last minute, before a conference ends Sept. 19.
The agreement will apply basically to the United States, its NATO ally, Canada, and the Soviet Union, because it covers troop transfers from outside Europe to the continent and these are the only countries that do that regularly.
Mr. Lidgard said the agreement raised hopes that an overall accord could be worked out before the conference ends.
"This is the result of six months of negotiations between the superpowers," Mr. Lidgard said, stressing that some of the most complex issues facing the conference could be sorted out only in direct talks between Moscow and Washington.
NATO diplomats tried to play down the U.S. and Soviet roles in the latest compromise and said that all the members of the Western alliance had been involved.
They said the Soviet Union had agreed, in return, to the principle of giving advance notification of troop concentrations.
This was a compromise on NATO's original proposal that notification be given of all "out-of-garrison" troop movements. That would

In Guadalajara, Drug Agent's Ordeal Was 'a Minimal Incident'

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service
GUADALAJARA, Mexico — For many outsiders, the reports that a U.S. narcotics agent was tortured here this month merely consolidated Guadalajara's reputation as a violent city held hostage by drug barons and corrupt policemen.
After all, it was here that hundreds of Mexicans, as well as seven Americans, were killed in drug-related crimes in 1984 and 1985. And even now the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration regards Guadalajara as one of a half-dozen major narcotics centers in Latin America.
Yet for many *tipstos*, as natives of Guadalajara are known, what U.S. officials say was the arrest and mistreatment of the American, Victor Cortez Jr., by Jalisco state judicial policemen on Aug. 13 was, in the words of Governor Enrique Alvarez del Castillo, just "a minimal incident."
Contrary to outside impressions, local people say that Guadalajara's four million residents are inappreciably safer and its streets are quieter now than 12 months ago.
"Cortez got away with his life, didn't he?" one businessman said, with only a trace of sarcasm.
With this latest controversy, then, Mexico's second-largest city is floating between two conflicting images: By broader Mexican standards, it remains violent and corrupt, but by Guadalajara's own recent standards, things are definitely improving.
"Make no mistake, this is still a pretty wild town," one longtime resident said, "but we have noticed the difference. We can go out at night without getting caught in a shoot-out between traffickers. It was really a spectacle before."
The change began with the arrest 15 months ago of two of Mexico's top five traffickers, Rafael Caro Quintero and Enrique Fonseca Carrillo. They had bought or shot their way to vast power, but even their influential friends could not help when they were linked to the February 1985 murder of an American drug agent, Adolfo Zavala Avellar.
There was soon a marked drop in the number of street battles between rival gangs and, along with some other smugglers of cocaine, marijuana and heroin, the remnants of the Caro Quintero and Fonseca organizations either left town or went underground.
Most of the hotels, restaurants and discotheques built or bought by traffickers to hide their drug reve-

Spanish Basques Dismayed by French Expulsions

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service
SAINT-JEAN-DE-LUZ, France — Expanded French cooperation with Spanish efforts against Basque extremism has strengthened ties with Madrid but provoked widespread dismay in the Basque region of northern Spain and an angry backlash there against French tourists.
France's reversal of its traditional

For a Chinese Girl, Life Begins at 12

By Donna Anderson
The Associated Press
SHIJIAZHUANG, China — Surgeons have revived a 12-year-old girl who had been unconscious for more than a decade. They say she is recovering quickly, but they do not know whether she can regain years of missed development.
A brain operation on July 21 freed Xie Xiaoli from the rigid, blank-eyed stupor into which she had lapsed when she was a little over a year old.
During a visit this week to her room at the People's Liberating Army Air Force Hospital in Shijiazhuang, 280 kilometers (170 miles) southwest of Beijing, she had the appearance of someone recovering from a long illness.
Still too weak to move most of her muscles, Xiaoli shifted her bright eyes around the room, responded to music, smiled slightly and yawned.
"Since the operation, her condition has steadily changed for the better," said one of her surgeons, Zhang Yunzheng.
"It's hard to know how much the body function will improve," he said. "She will certainly make some progress. We're hopeful."
Xiaoli's lapse into unconsciousness began 11 years ago after she fell from a bed onto her head in her family's rural home, said her father, Xie Jingchen, 39.
A lump on her scalp soon went away, but she

Unconscious for Decade, She Is Revived by Surgery

Xie Xiaoli being attended by doctors after she regained consciousness following surgery.

INSIDE

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- U.S. efficiency in producing goods and services declined in the second quarter, the government said. Page 9.
- Pakistan's Zia expects opposition leaders to be released soon. Page 5.

TOMORROW

The Rhine: A trip through the soul of Germany. To Travel.

Spanish Basques Dismayed by French Expulsions

expelled were handed over directly to the Spanish police.
The French crackdown has delighted the Socialist government in Madrid, which had complained in the past of a lack of understanding in Paris for its undeclared war against Basque extremists.
But Ibañeta Barriola, secretary of the nonviolent Basque Nationalist Party in the San Sebastian area in northeastern Spain, said, "The French expulsions have destabilized the political situation on this side of the border." He cited a sudden upsurge in bombings and protest demonstrations, adding, "It's simply fueling the cycle of violence."
In apparent retaliation for the deportations, a group calling itself the "Refugee Aid Committee" has set fire to about 30 cars with French license plates in the Spanish Basque country.
Demonstrations against the expulsions also have taken place in several French towns, including Saint-Jean-de-Luz, a picturesque resort on the Atlantic Ocean. The towns in the past were regarded as natural places of refuge for Basque separatists.
See BASQUES, Page 5

Spanish Basques Dismayed by French Expulsions

SAINT-JEAN-DE-LUZ, France — Expanded French cooperation with Spanish efforts against Basque extremism has strengthened ties with Madrid but provoked widespread dismay in the Basque region of northern Spain and an angry backlash there against French tourists.
France's reversal of its traditional

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condemns TV
Bill Cosby, already a heated author with "Fahrenheit 451" Doubleday for a book on the scheduled to appear next in the body and mind...
Michael R. Hoffman is...
A South African who...
A song written by...
ATLANTIC HERALD TRIBUNE
LATIN AMERICA
MIDDLE EAST
AFRICA
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OFFICES FOR ME
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Western Colleagues Question Soviet Scientists on Chernobyl

VIENNA — Soviet scientists faced tough questioning from Western colleagues Wednesday at an international conference on the causes and lessons of the Chernobyl nuclear plant disaster.

Experts from 50 different countries put several hundred questions to the Soviet delegation at a closed session of the five-day conference, organized by the International Atomic Energy Agency. The meeting has been studying a detailed Soviet report on the April 26 explosion and fire at the plant.

Western delegations, while stressing that the Soviet team was doing a "pretty good job" in presenting the facts, said they hoped further information would emerge in private contacts.

One U.S. official said: "They have not given us the control room records, only their analytical interpretation of it. We need to peel the onion one layer deep to find this out."

He said the Soviet explanations made formally and informally had reassured the U.S. delegation that such a disaster could not occur in reactors in the United States.

He also said initial modifications being made by the Soviet authorities at graphite RBMK plants, of the type that exploded at Chernobyl, would probably substantially reduce the risk of another such accident.

But he and other U.S. delegates said they believed further safety

measures were needed at the reactor, a Soviet design used exclusively in the Soviet Union.

U.S. Assessment

Earlier, R. Jeffrey Smith of *The Washington Post* reported from Washington.

For many U.S. nuclear experts, the official Soviet report contained more information than expected, but still less than desired.

"By their standards, it's surprisingly detailed," said Thomas Sullivan, an atmospheric scientist at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California.

Warren Sinclair, president of the National Council on Radiation Protection in Washington, added, "It is an impressive amount of information, considering how quickly the report was put together."

But some experts believe that the Chernobyl report is as noteworthy for what it does not say as for what it does. Like some past statements by the U.S. government about the health risks of nuclear radiation, it tends to skirt or play down some politically volatile information.

The report does not explicitly say what the long-term cost of the accident will be to human health. Instead, the overall risks are stated indirectly, in scientific estimates of the total radiation dose received by those who live near the reactor.

Each time a reference is made to expected fatalities from radiation-induced cancer, it is expressed as a small fraction of the cancers that

probably would have occurred anyway in the affected region.

"This is a time-honored way to minimize adverse health effects," said Thomas Cochran, a nuclear physicist with the Natural Resources Defense Council.

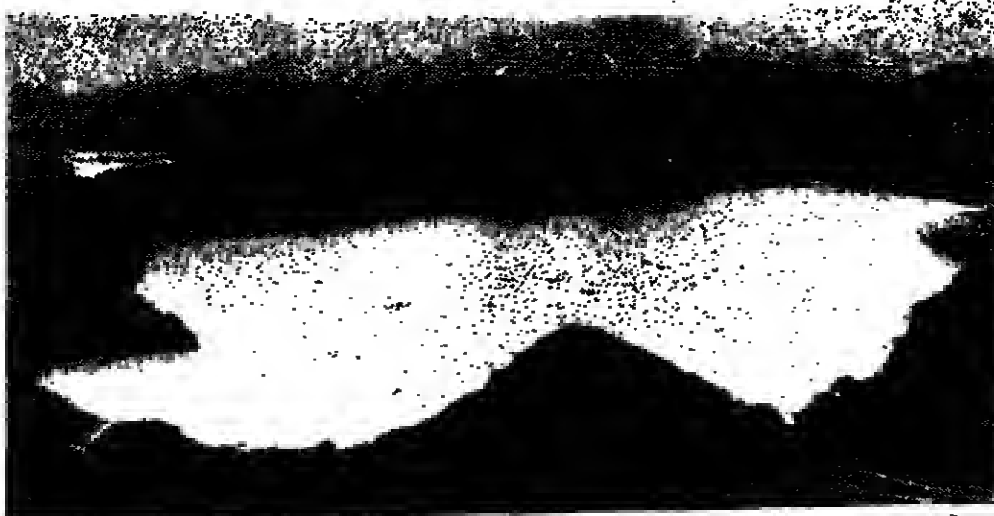
The report said that fatalities in the European region of the Soviet Union will be "less than 0.05 percent in relation to the death rate due to spontaneously arising cancer."

Fatalities caused by thyroid irradiation will be "1 percent" of the number expected before the accident, and deaths caused by contamination of the food supply "may result in an additional death rate from cancer that does not exceed 0.4 percent of the natural death rate from malignant growths," it said.

Only by consulting radiation tables and calculating the normal death rate from cancer in the vicinity of the reactor have U.S. experts been able to deduce that the Russians may be talking about the possibility of thousands of deaths. Scientists in Vienna spoke on Tuesday of 24,000 eventual deaths inside the Soviet Union.

These numbers are subject to dispute, and a senior Soviet scientist said that they were not included for fear that they would be taken out of context and "do psychological harm."

No mention is made of the considerable radioactivity that crossed the Soviet border.



Lake Nios, the volcanic crater in Cameroon from which toxic gases escaped.

CAMEROON: Survivors Tell of Fleeing Cloud of Gas

(Continued from Page 1)

The men all died," said Lieutenant General James Tatum, chief of the Cameroon Army's land forces and commander of the rescue operation. "Only that chicken survived. We don't know how."

Chia David Wambong, an elderly resident of Souboum, was one of the few survivors in his village. Sitting in his front yard Tuesday next to a heap of clothing, he said he was at home with his family when the eruption occurred, around 9:30 P.M.

"We felt warm," he said. "I felt as if I was drunk. The smell was like cooking with kitchen gas. Everyone seemed as if they were drunk. Everyone started to cough, and some people vomited blood. I saw people on the ground screaming. People were falling. Everyone was crying."

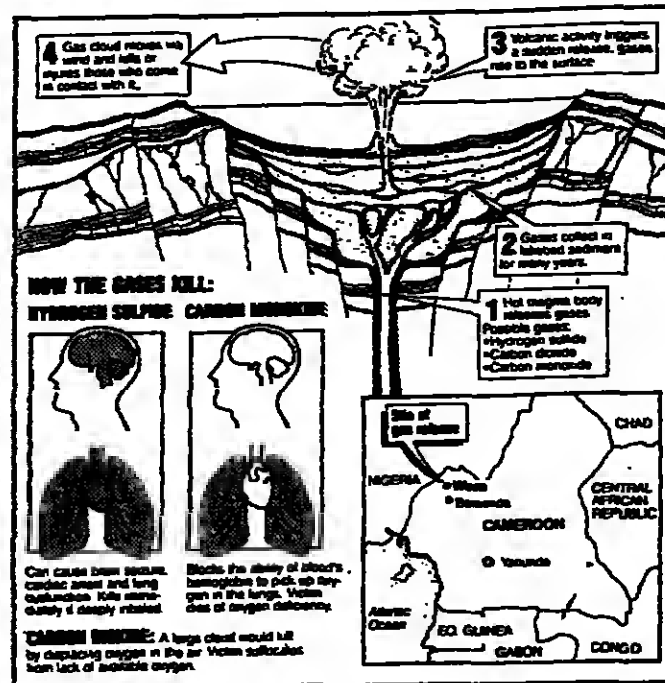
Another survivor, Dennis Chin, 30, returned to Souboum on Tuesday to recover some belongings from his home. The gas cloud had dissipated and the air was safe to breathe, although the army was advising residents not to eat anything growing on trees.

Mr. Chin said he was lying in his bed when the poison descended on the village. "I woke up, I sat in bed and breathe: hnh, hnh, hnh, hnh," he said, imitating someone gasping for air.

He said he had survived by managing in a stupor to drag his body into a small, windowless shed behind his house that was shielded from the worst effects of the poison.

Lake Nios was once a deep blue mountain lake that local residents referred to as "the good lake" because of its shimmering color. Shaped like a lemon, it is about 500 yards long and 250 yards wide (450 by 225 meters) and fills the entire crater of a volcano.

Those flying over the lake Tuesday in a Cameroon Army helicopter saw that it had turned to a muddy reddish brown as a result of the volcanic material pushed up by the gas that shot through the lake bed. Its sickly looking waters stood out in sharp contrast to the lush



LIBYA: U.S. Seeks to Goad Gadhafi Into Overreaction

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terrist acts that might impel U.S. military action.

The only significant military response to the flight operations the Forrestal conducted off Libya on

the way to the Sea Wind exercise was monitoring by Soviet anti-submarine aircraft, officials said.

Intelligence officials have recently issued warnings that Libya has been practicing with Scud missiles

in anti-ship firings into the Gulf of Sidra. Soviet-supplied Scud B missiles were fired at a barge in the gulf in July, sources said, prompting intelligence reports that Colonel Gadhafi might resort to this weapon if U.S. ships should cross his "line of death" across the gulf.

The State Department said that Mr. Walters' trip to Western European capitals would start this weekend.

His talks in Europe "will include a full exchange of information concerning Libya and will cover the full range of political, economic and diplomatic measures we and our allies have been taking jointly and individually," said Charles E. Redman, a State Department spokesman.

Another Walters objective, according to State Department sources, is to assess the effect of economic measures taken against Libya by various Western countries since the U.S. raid.

European countries have taken a variety of unheralded steps to diminish their trade with Libya and forgo loans to that country, according to officials in Washington.

KOHL: Measures on Immigration

(Continued from Page 1)

cent of all applicants are granted asylum, more than 70 percent manage to remain in West Germany anyway.

Recalling that many were grateful to have been given refuge from the Nazis, Mr. Kohl said that West Germany had a moral obligation to protect such genuine political refugees as the Vietnamese boat people and members of the Iranian Bahai sect. He noted in passing that West German aid to Third World countries was greater than that of the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies.

The chancellor criticized East Germany for allowing refugees without visas to spill into West Berlin, which has no incoming border

controls. "The process of good neighborliness should not be a one-way street," he said, adding that "important talks" were being held with East Berlin on the subject.

The growing number of refugees is shaping into a major issue for national elections that are to be held Jan. 25.

Britons Held on Drug Charge

The Associated Press

MALAGA, Spain — The police have broken up a hashish-smuggling ring run by Britons on the southern coast of Spain, the civil governor's office said Wednesday. A spokesman said that six Britons had been arrested and 230 kilograms of hashish had been seized.

WORLD BRIEFS

Romanian Leader Shuffles Ministers

BUCHAREST (AP) — President Nicolae Ceausescu has shuffled his government, replacing the ministers of foreign affairs, foreign trade and finance, the Communist Party newspaper *Scinteia* reported Wednesday.

Scinteia gave no reasons for the changes, but they followed recent criticism from top party ranks of Romania's failure to meet its foreign trade obligations.

Ioan Totu, a one-time representative to Comecon, the Soviet-bloc trade alliance, was named foreign minister, replacing Ilie Vaduva. Mr. Vaduva was named minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, succeeding Vasile Pungan. Cornel Paocete and Dimitrie Ancauta were named deputy prime ministers, replacing Mr. Totu and Ion M. Nicolae, a former ambassador to the United States and foreign trade minister, who was given "other tasks." Petre Gigea was replaced as finance minister by Alexandru Babe.

Chad Rebel Factions Are Said to Fight

PARIS (AFP) — A breakaway faction of the Libyan-backed rebel movement in northern Chad has taken control of the strategic Fadaoua oasis after fighting in which 30 persons were killed, Chadian sources in Paris said.

The sources said the fighting took place last Friday between the Transitional Government of National Unity, as the mainstream insurgent group is known, and the Democratic Revolutionary Council. The council was formerly the largest component party of the Transitional Government, which is led by a former president of Chad, Goukouni Oueddei.

Mr. Goukouni's forces have held northern Chad since 1983, after an offensive against forces loyal to President Hissene Habré, but the movement has been riven with dissension in the past 18 months. The Chadian sources said Libyan authorities were trying to mediate between Mr. Goukouni and the leader of the breakaway faction, Achek bin Omar, who were both in Tripoli.

Turkish Attack on Kurds Worries Iran

TEHRAN (Reuters) — Iranian leaders, in talks Wednesday with the foreign minister of Turkey, voiced concern over a Turkish raid on Kurdish rebels in northeastern Iraq, Tehran radio said.

It said that President Ali Khamenei told Vahid Halefoglu, the visiting Turkish minister, that "the least our brave and sensitive people expect from a neighboring country is to remain neutral" in the Gulf war.

The radio said Mr. Halefoglu told Mr. Khamenei and Prime Minister Mir Hussein Mousavi that there had been no change in Turkey's neutrality. The Iranian Foreign Ministry deplored the Aug. 15 air raid and said that Turkey should not hinder movement of Kurdish fighters opposed to the Iraqi government. According to the radio, Mr. Halefoglu said the raid was to defend the territorial integrity of Turkey, which is fighting Kurdish separatists in southeastern Turkey.

FBI Dismisses Agent Awaiting Trial

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Federal Bureau of Investigation has dismissed Robert S. Friedrick, an FBI supervisor in Cleveland indicted on charges of lying in connection with an investigation of Jackie Presser, the president of the Teamsters union, an FBI spokesman said Wednesday.

The spokesman refused to provide details, citing "privacy considerations."

Mr. Friedrick, 42, is awaiting trial Dec. 2 on charges that he lied to Justice Department investigators to protect Mr. Presser. He was indicted May 15 by a U.S. grand jury in Washington on five counts of making false statements to the FBI and the Justice Department. Mr. Presser was indicted on racketeering charges May 16. On May 21, he was elected to a five-year term as president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the nation's largest union.

The Justice Department had dropped its investigation of Mr. Presser without filing charges after being told by FBI agents in Cleveland that he was playing an undercover role and that the activities on which a potential indictment was being sought had been performed at the agency's request.

U.S. May Again Delay Satellite Launch

VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE, California (AP) — The launch of a U.S. weather satellite, postponed Saturday, may be delayed again, for the 15th time, because engineers are having trouble repairing fuel leaks in its booster rocket, according to officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The leaks continued after liquid oxygen was pumped through booster engines on the Atlas-E rocket that is to carry the \$37.3-million satellite into orbit. NASA's project manager, Bill Peacock, said Tuesday. He said the leaks might force the space agency to delay its most recent plan to launch the NOAA-G weather satellite Sept. 17 from the base northwest of Los Angeles.

U.S. Air Force officials said that if the satellite is put into orbit it will be only the second successful launch of a U.S. space vehicle since the space shuttle Challenger blew up on Jan. 28, killing seven astronauts. The air force and NASA have prepared cautiously for the NOAA-G launch because of the Challenger accident, the April 18 explosion of a Titan rocket at Vandenberg and the May 3 loss of a Delta rocket launched in Florida.

For the Record

Erich Honecker, the East German leader, will visit Beijing in the second half of October, a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry announced Wednesday.

Arsa Sarasin has been named the Thai ambassador to the United States, a spokesman said Wednesday in Bangkok. He replaces Kasemsamoot Kasemai, who will return to take Mr. Arsa's post as permanent secretary in the Foreign Ministry.

A Malaysian politician, Tan Koon Swan, has submitted his resignation as president of Malaysia's main Chinese political party, party officials said. He was imprisoned in Singapore on Tuesday for two years.

East German border guards opened fire Wednesday to stop a man trying to flee over the Berlin Wall, the West Berlin police reported. A spokesman said the man, apparently uninjured, was arrested.

Another Australian faces death in Malaysia for drug trafficking, the Bernama news agency reported. Michael Dennis McAuliffe, 30, is to be tried in the northern state of Penang. No trial date was set.

XIAOLI: Conscious After a Decade

(Continued from Page 1)

began to fall down frequently, have spasms and run a temperature.

After several months, she slipped into an unconscious state. Her eyes were dull, crossed and motionless, her limbs were drawn tightly to her body, and her teeth were clenched.

She was blind, deaf, could not feel or move and was fed with a nasal tube.

Xiaoli's father, a Shijiazhuang traffic policeman, and mother, a worker, spent about 13,000 yuan (\$3,500) — a fortune in a country where the average urban salary is about 100 yuan per month — taking Xiaoli to hospitals in Shanghai, Beijing and other cities in hopes of getting help.

Her condition was diagnosed as epilepsy, but doctors at the army hospital had doubts and ordered a computerized X-ray brain scan.

The test revealed that Xiaoli had bled internally from the fall and the blood had hardened into tissue that was exerting pressure on almost half of her brain.

"When she was operated on," her mother, Yang Xuejing, 38, said, "we were anxious and thought she was going to die, but the doctor rushed out and showed us a large piece of stuff removed from the brain. A stone that had been weighing down our hearts fell away."

Xiaoli's high body temperature dropped to normal by the day after the operation, her doctors said. The spasms are becoming less frequent and her arms and legs are relaxing, they said.

She can eat soft foods, feel pain in her legs, move her eyes and turn her neck when she hears music. She smiled for the first time a few days ago.

"We can't say for certain whether she can see," Dr. Zhang said. "Had Xiaoli's condition been properly diagnosed when she became ill, it would have been easy to correct, another surgeon, Tian Li, said. The operation is routine.

Because of the prolonged pressure on her brain, however, the blood supply was interrupted and it atrophied and malformed, he said.

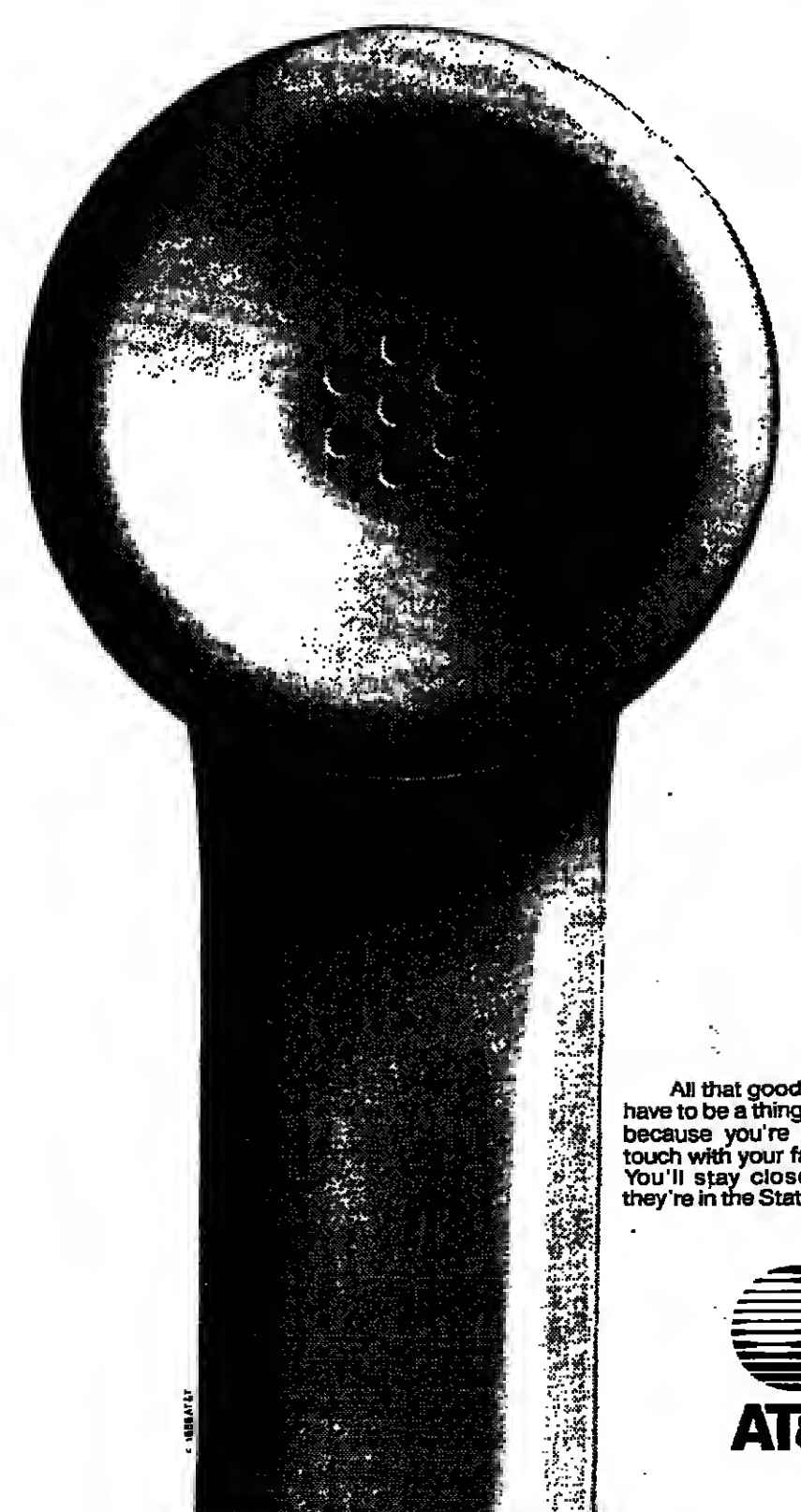
"Her condition is as if she were a year old," Dr. Zhang said, "so we have to train her as if she were a year old."

"The time she was unconscious" was so long," he said. "She will certainly have some aftereffects, but still there's hope for her to become a normal person."

Doctors said they planned to use a combination of Western medicine, Chinese techniques such as massage, acupuncture and traditional medicine, exercise and other forms of therapy to gradually strengthen Xiaoli's atrophied limbs and stimulate her mind.

"Doctors will be satisfied if after some training she can just take care of the basic functions of her life," said a hospital official, Lin Yueyun.

Listen to your mother.



All that good advice doesn't have to be a thing of the past just because you're apart. Keep in touch with your family by phone. You'll stay close even though they're in the States.



SOWETO: Police Shoot 12

(Continued from Page 1)

said, however, that it could not confirm the Sowetan's reports. Asked whether unrest was continuing Wednesday in Soweto, the government bureau said: "The situation there is not abnormal."

Sources at Bargwanna Hospital in Soweto told the South African Press Association that more than 80 people had been treated for injuries.

The government asserted recently that anti-apartheid violence was subsiding since the state of emergency decree was imposed in June. Under the decree, most public gatherings are banned and policemen are empowered to detain people without charge.

Emergency rules bar journalists from revealing the names of detainees or publishing statements deemed subversive.

The anti-apartheid activist Winnie Mandela toured White City on Wednesday. She said afterward that many Soweto residents were upset by the evictions and predicted that the situation would deteriorate.

Mrs. Mandela is the wife of Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned leader of the African National Congress guerrilla group. She called the violence "an ominous sign of the times ahead."

The confirmed toll of 12 persons killed by the police represented the deadliest confrontation between blacks and security forces since 19 persons were killed March 21, 1985, during a march in the southern coastal town of Uitenhage.

There have been higher one-day death tolls in South Africa this year, but they involved clashes between rival black political and tribal factions.

Some reporters said that about 500 people tried to march Wednesday on the town council office to protest the evictions but were dispersed by security forces firing tear gas.

Hundreds of thousands of black families across the country have refused to pay rent and utility bills for most of this year in an anti-government protest.

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DEATH NOTICE
The high commissioner for refugees deeply regrets to announce the sudden death at the age of 70 of
Mr. Charles H. MACE
who served as deputy high commissioner from July 1970 to 1978.
The funeral took place on Wednesday 27th August 1986 in Geneva.

BRIEFS

Shuffles Ministers... Nicolae Ceausescu has... of foreign affairs...

As Are Said to... Section of the Libyan... control of the strategic...

Kurds Worries... Turkey in talks Wednesday... a Turkish...

ent Awaiting Trial... Federal Bureau of Investigation... FBI attorneys at Cleveland...

lay Satellite Lamm... U.S. State Dept. says... \$1.2-billion...

After a Dec... U.S. officials and rebel leaders... are paying new attention...

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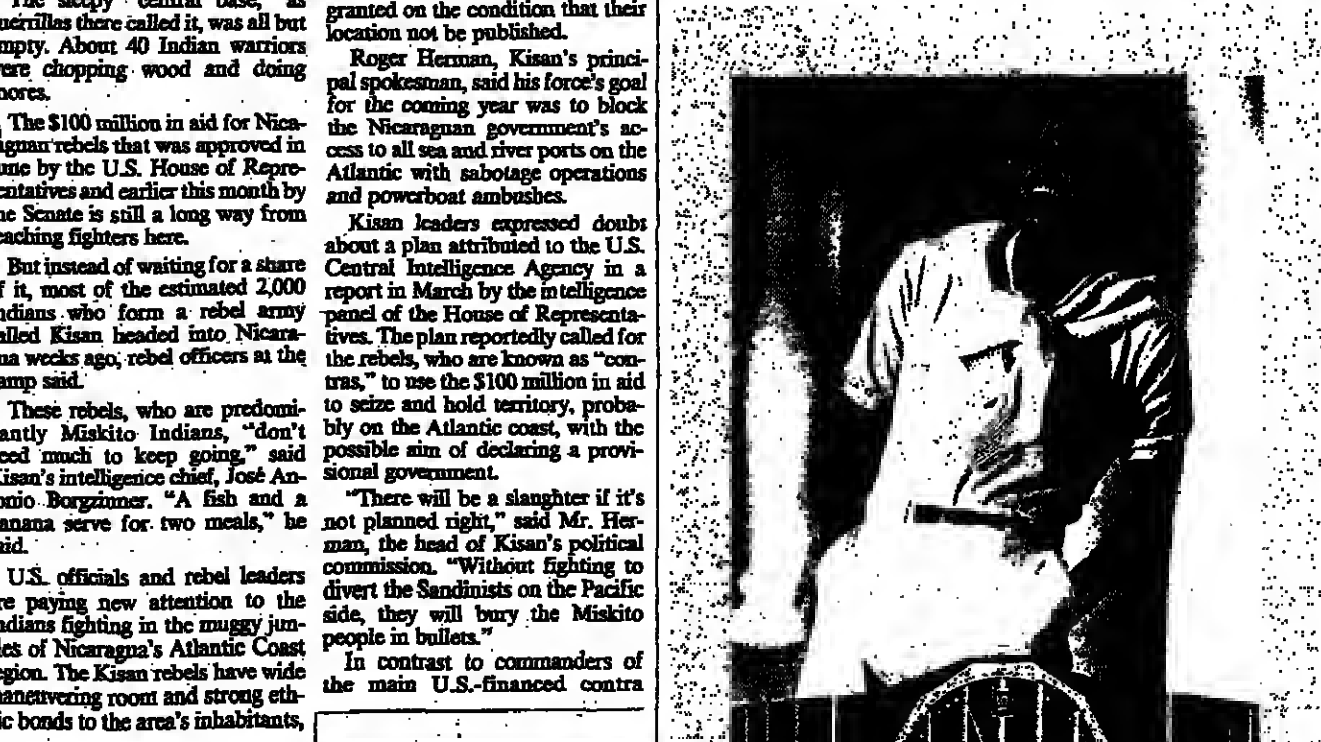
Indiana Motorist Is Trapped by Tree During Thunderstorm
Aaron Stevens, whose car was struck by a falling tree in Richmond, Indiana, screamed in pain as a policeman, Ken Powell, tried to free him on Tuesday. Witnesses said the tree was hit by lightning during a thunderstorm. Mr. Stevens was reported in critical condition.

A Golden Rule in Diplomacy: 'Tit-for-Tat'

By Charlie Gofen
WASHINGTON — In 1983, Mexico enforced a law prohibiting diplomats assigned there from driving cars that were not manufactured in Mexico. As a result, U.S. diplomats sent to Mexico frequently were forced to sell their cars before going.
Then James E. Nolan Jr., director of the State Department's Office of Foreign Missions, obtained a text of the Mexican regulations and imposed the same restrictions on the Mexican delegation to the United States.
Early this year, the Mexican government dropped its law, after the United States had forced Mexican diplomats to sell more than 400 cars.
It is the simplest form of justice: Do to others as they do to you.
Mr. Nolan's office was created by an act of Congress in 1982 to work for better conditions for U.S. diplomats abroad. Its official policy, formally called "reciprocity," but dubbed "tit-for-tat," is based on treating foreign delegations as well or as poorly as their governments treat U.S. diplomats.
"We provide benefits, privileges and immunities to foreign personnel here based on our best," Mr. Nolan explained, noting that "virtually anything" can be defined as a prerequisite for foreign diplomats.
Mr. Nolan, 54, a former head of counterintelligence for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has cut off the telephone service of diplomats from Poland and Czechoslovakia. "It's amazing how fast you can get phone service in those countries," he said. "And he has revoked or pared down the tax-exemption privileges of diplomats from more than 60 nations whose governments refuse to exempt U.S. envoys from local taxes."
The United States now controls the freedom of foreign personnel to buy, sell and lease property, to construct or renovate, to make described as a matter of national security. In this area, Mr. Nolan said, the office works closely with the FBI and focuses on East bloc countries.
Mr. Nolan served with the FBI for 25 years, as chief of Soviet operations at one point, and most recently was director of counterintelligence, a post he left in 1983 to take over the Office of Foreign Missions.
Last year the office mandated that the Soviet mission to the United Nations be reduced by 105 people over a two-year period. Mr. Nolan said that the mission is disproportionately large and estimated that 35 percent of the personnel are in the United States primarily as spies.
The office also has forbidden Soviet diplomats to travel to several parts of the United States. For some countries, such as Cuba and those of the East bloc, State Department permission is needed for all travel outside a certain radius of embassies and missions in the United States.
In addition, the Office of Foreign Missions has designated some areas of the country as permanently off limits. Some of them have been restricted for national security reasons. Others have been closed to maintain the policy of reciprocity, which means closing off parts of the United States proportional to that closed to U.S. diplomats in, for example, the Soviet Union.
One of the national security functions of Mr. Nolan's office is designing license plates for all diplomats' cars. The plates are coded to identify the foreign mission to which they have been issued, and are chemically treated to be recognizable at night.

Indian Rebels Could Be Key in 'Contra' Campaign

Fighters About 2,000 Strong Intend To Cut Off Nicaragua's Atlantic Ports
By Julia Preston
WASHINGTON Post Service
MOCORON, Honduras — On a muddy hillside, a small boy with a fierce stare and a banged-up Kasabnikov assault rifle guarded the entrance to the main base camp of the U.S.-backed Indian rebels.
It was no fortress. The camp, in rain-drenched grasslands along the eastern Honduran border with Nicaragua, consisted of half a dozen tents and wooden shacks, three jeeps, a short-wave radio and several perimeter trenches, haphazardly dug.
The sleepy "central base," as guerrillas there called it, was all but empty. About 40 Indian warriors were chopping wood and doing chores.
The \$100 million in aid for Nicaraguan rebels that was approved in June by the U.S. House of Representatives and earlier this month by the Senate is still a long way from reaching fighters here.
But instead of waiting for a share of it, most of the estimated 2,000 Indians who form a rebel army called Kisan headed into Nicaragua weeks ago, rebel officers at the camp said.
These rebels, who are predominantly Miskito Indians, "don't need much to keep going," said Kisan's intelligence chief, José Antonio Borzinger. "A fish and a banana serve for two meals," he said.
U.S. officials and rebel leaders are paying new attention to the Indians fighting in the muggy jungles of Nicaragua's Atlantic Coast region. The Kisan rebels have wide manufacturing room and strong ethnic bonds to the area's inhabitants, force, the 14,000-fighter Nicaraguan Democratic Force, leaders of Kisan were less interested in obtaining sophisticated support weapons and cargo aircraft with the U.S. aid than in supplying rifles and ammunition to their fighters.
Kisan leaders say they hope some fighters will get U.S. training, by the U.S. Army Special Forces or the CIA, in the use of underwater explosives and SAM-7 anti-aircraft missiles. The training is not expected to take place in Honduras, said a diplomat familiar with U.S. plans.
Indian rebels said they wanted to receive aid directly from the United States instead of through the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, as was the case with their share of the \$27 million in nonlethal aid from the U.S. State Department over the past year.
"We don't want to see the FDN put over us," said the Miskito leader Clayton Mitchell, 58, a member of the seven-man Elders Council that is the civilian arm of Kisan. Kisan is an acronym that stands for Indians and Coast People United in Nicaragua.
Indian rebels enjoy close links to government military forces in eastern Honduras. At least 38 Indian guerrillas have received training since February with the Honduran 5th Battalion near the village of Mococon by Honduran special forces instructors, according to soldiers and to one Kisan fighter.



Nicaragua Seeks Nonaligned Post

BELGRADE — President Daniel Ortega Saverdra of Nicaragua ended a three-day visit to Yugoslavia on Wednesday and left for Africa after pressing a bid to be the host of the 1989 summit meeting of the Nonaligned Movement, Tiaojing news agency said.
Mr. Ortega had talks with President Sman Hasan and Milanko Renovica, the Communist Party leader, the agency said.
The eighth summit meeting of the Nonaligned Movement opens in Harare, Zimbabwe, on Monday. Conference sources there said Nicaragua's bid to take over the chair, after Zimbabwe, was a source of friction.

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Republican Goal: Gubernatorial Majority

Governors Seek Control Over Guard

By David S. Broder
WASHINGTON Post Service
HILTON HEAD, South Carolina — Governors of both parties have warned the Reagan administration and Congress that they want to decide for themselves whether to send their National Guard troops on training missions to Central America.
Members of the National Governors Association unanimously approved a policy statement on Tuesday saying the U.S. Constitution gives them control over National Guard troops in their states during peacetime.
Critics and supporters alike of administration policy in Nicaragua and its neighbors joined to reaffirm the governors' traditional command over the National Guard.
After several governors refused in the past year to allow their Guard troops to participate in so-called training missions in Honduras, the House of Representatives passed legislation allowing the president to override such vetoes.
Arizona's Democratic governor, Bruce E. Babbitt, a 1988 presidential hopeful, said he had blocked the request for his Guard troops to train in Honduras because it is "part and parcel of the Reagan administration effort" to "involve us in war in Central America."
Governor John Ashcroft of Missouri, a Republican, who visited his Guard troops in Honduras, said they were on "a training project and nothing more," but he also supported the resolution.
Democrats and Republicans agreed that while the president is empowered to call up the National Guard in case of emergency or military conflict, in peacetime there is no excuse for overriding a governor's objections.
On the final day of the association's annual meeting, the governors also urged federal help in resolving the liability-insurance crisis on the state level. They called for passage of a national product-liability code and tighter oversight of the insurance industry.
The resolution, reversing previous association policy, conceded that the insurance crisis has become such a threat to interstate commerce that the states, traditional regulators of the insurance industry, could not solve it.
The new policy statement offered only the broadest guidelines for federal regulation, however. Winding up their three days of



Bruce E. Babbitt

discussion on education policy, the state executives heard the pollster Lou Harris say that voters "are ready for very drastic action" of the kind the governors have recommended, including substantially increased teachers' pay for improved education performance.
Mr. Harris said a survey he had taken showed that 77 percent of the public and 65 percent of business leaders would support higher taxes on themselves to get "higher quality education." But he conceded that a number of surveys, including his own, showed opposition to higher taxes to maintain the current level of education.
In a recent Gallup Poll, for example, most respondents opposed increasing income, local property or gasoline taxes to pay for additional state spending on education. Instead, they favored raising revenue for that purpose from state lotteries and increased taxes on alcohol and tobacco.
The Gallup poll also found apparent public sympathy for many of the governors' proposals, including national standards for teachers, expanded preschool programs and parental freedom to choose children's public schools.

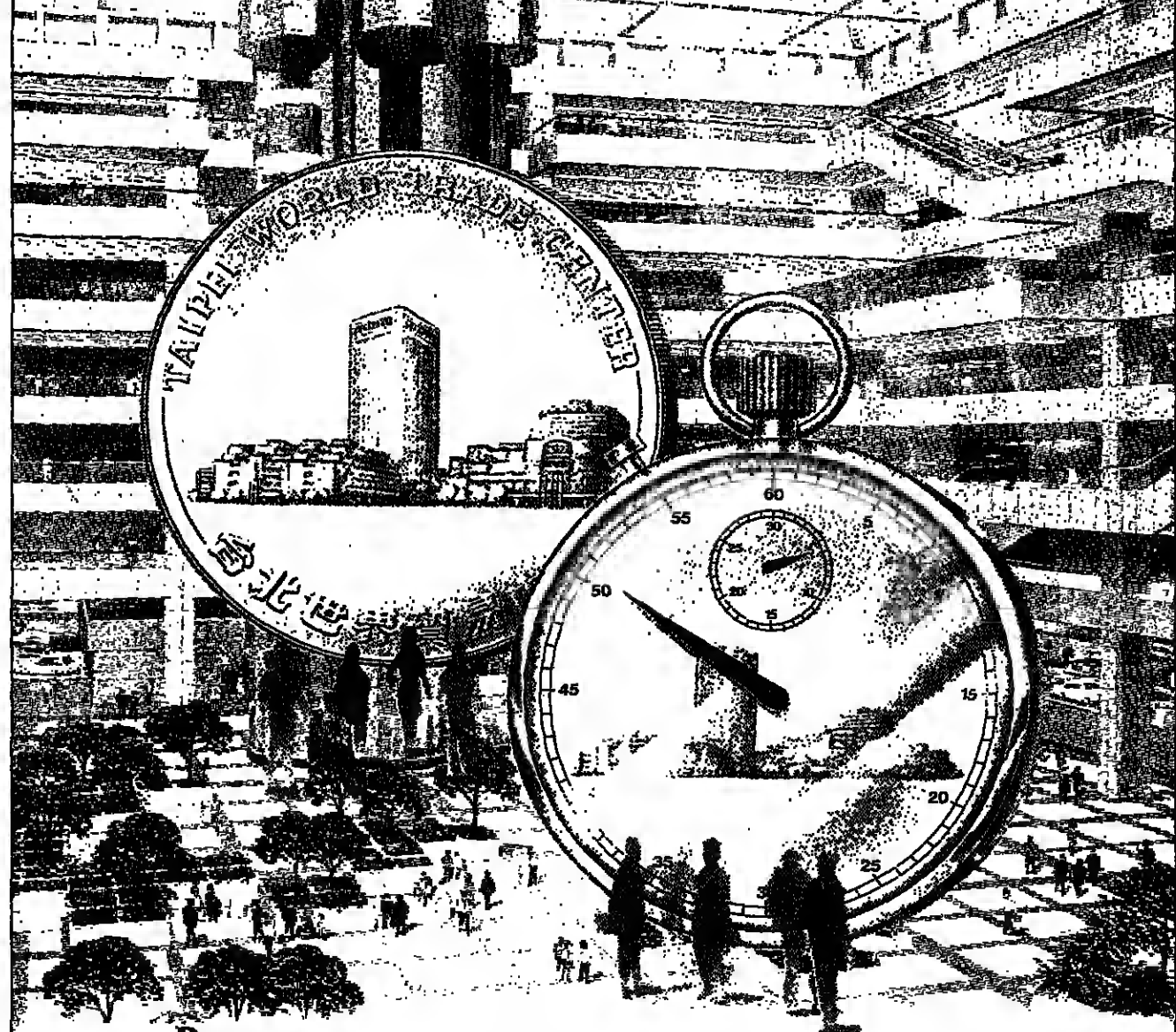
36 States to Elect New Chiefs

By Bill Peterson
WASHINGTON Post Service
HILTON HEAD, South Carolina — Republicans have left the National Governors Association meeting here predicting significant gains in gubernatorial elections on Nov. 4.
Currently outnumbered by Democrats 34 to 16, Republicans said in interviews Tuesday that only one of their incumbents, Governor Terry Branstad of Iowa, is in serious danger of not being re-elected. They said they expect a net gain of up to 10 governorships.
That would give the Republicans a majority among state chief executives for the first time since 1971. It would also help bolster the party's arguments that voter willingness to send a Republican to the White House is translating into willingness to send Republicans to governors' mansions as well.
A governorship is one of the best measures of a party's strength at the state level. Governors control large budgets and patronage appointments and set the agenda for debate in their states.
Pennsylvania's Republican governor, Richard L. Thornburgh, views the upcoming election as a chance for his party "to carry the Reagan revolution beyond the Capital Beltway."
But regardless of which party wins a majority, the elections will put a different face on government for millions of Americans. At least 18 states will elect new governors this year because of ineligibility of incumbents to run again, retirements and deaths. Not since the 1960s will so many new governors have been elected.
Republicans say their party will be the victor even in the worst of circumstances. "My worst-case scenario shows a net gain of six governors, which would bring us up to 22

Republicans," said Mr. Thornburgh, the Republican Governors Association campaign chairman. "My best-case scenario would give us a pickup of eight to 10 seats." Democrats dismiss such talk.
"It's premature to put numbers on the governors' races," Paul G. Kirk Jr., the Democratic National Committee chairman, said Tuesday, predicting only that Democrats "will continue to hold a majority of governorships."
Democrats hold 27 of the 36 seats on the ballot this year, and with 14 of their incumbents not seeking re-election, they are unusually vulnerable. Part of the problem is that the party did well four years ago, capitalizing on the recession-year economy.
The Republicans' greatest hopes rest in the states where incumbent Democrats are not in the running: Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Nebraska, Oklahoma, South Carolina, New Mexico and Wyoming.
President Ronald Reagan carried each of these states by large margins in 1984, and GOP candidates are ahead in polls in all of them except Idaho, Nebraska and Florida.
GOP candidates have leads in polls in all of the nine Republican governorships on the ballot, but close races are expected in Oregon, Iowa, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Tennessee.
"Any problems we have is because we have the most at risk," said Charles Dolan, executive director of the Democratic Governors Association.
Both parties have faced embarrassments. Republicans have been unable to field credible challengers in Massachusetts and New York. Democrats virtually assured the re-election of Governor James R. Thompson Jr. of Illinois when they elected two supporters of Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr., the far-right conservative, on the same ticket as Adlai E. Stevenson 3d, a former U.S. senator. Mr. Stevenson is now running on a third-party ticket.
In Idaho, Republican strategists complained that their nominee, Dave Leroy, has wasted the national party's funds on campaign coloring books and bookmarks that have his name on one side and a portrait of Jesus on the other.
Women could also gain governorships in the November elections. Governor Madeleine M. Kunin leads a three-way race in Vermont, and women are also running in Oregon and Arizona. Governor Martha Layne Collins of Kentucky is not up for re-election.

Incumbent Loses Alaska Primary

WASHINGTON — Steve Cowper, a lawyer, has won Alaska's Democratic gubernatorial nomination, defeating the incumbent, William Sheffield, whose image was tarnished by impeachment proceedings.
In Alaska's Republican primary election Tuesday, State Senator Arliss Sturgulewski held a slight lead over former Governor Walter J. Hickel as votes continued to be tallied Wednesday.
Meanwhile, Henry Bellmon, Oklahoma's first Republican elected governor, won the Republican nomination Tuesday to succeed George Nigh, a Democrat who is barred by law from seeking a third term. But there was no clear majority in the Democratic race, and David Walters and Attorney General Mike Turpen will meet in a runoff on Sept. 16.
Alaska's first-term Republican senator, Frank H. Murkowski, was unopposed in the primary in his bid for a second term.



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Herald Tribune

Sanctions, but Carefully

Because of South Africa's overwhelming economic and strategic weight, all of its black-ruled neighbors stand to be deeply affected by sanctions imposed against it. Pretoria can slough off upon them the painful effects (such as unemployment) of any slowdown of economic activity caused by sanctions. Or it can punish those neighbors who support sanctions. For their endorsement of Commonwealth sanctions, Zambia and Zimbabwe are already paying. South Africa's railroads and ports handle most of their trade, and it is making its displeasure felt. Some other states in the region, however, though they have no different view of apartheid, feel too weak and dependent to follow the example of Zimbabwe and Zambia. South Africa has shown itself able and ready to wreck their economies and destabilize their governments, so Angola, Mozambique, Botswana, Tanzania, Lesotho, Swaziland and Malawi are holding back.

None of this is news to those familiar with the sinews and strategies of South African power. Yet much of the Western debate over sanctions has gone on in some innocence of these realities. There has been a tendency to assume that tough Western pressure, something on the order of a sharp blow, would bring home to Afrikaners the need for prompt political change. There has been a corresponding tendency to ignore

not only South Africa's preparations — its arranging for alternative technologies, supplies and markets — but also the considerable vulnerabilities of neighboring states.

We think there is good reason for the United States to join other countries in a certain kind of sanctions — as in the Senate bill. Such sanctions cannot reasonably be expected to bring the apartheid regime to its knees, but they send the message that one sure cost of resistance to democracy is opening alienation from the West. Even with these sanctions, however, South Africa can inflict further harm on its involuntary and very junior economic partners. It seeks to show that it can endure Western sanctions and dish out tougher ones itself.

Jesse Jackson for one, visiting in southern Africa, has come to the view that sanctions against South Africa must be combined with broad Western assistance and protection for its neighbors. Otherwise, he warns, Pretoria will retaliate and "outflank us." It is late in the day to be arriving at this perception of South African capabilities. Only on a realistic basis, however, can good policy be made. The first requirement is to go slow on steps against South Africa whose burdens for others have not been adequately anticipated. No policy against apartheid can work that cannot be sustained.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Hazard in the House

Man's move from the cave to the house was not as salubrious as expected. Thousands of householders are discovering a bizarre hazard of living indoors — radon gas that seeps in from the soil and increases the risk of lung cancer. This is no marginal menace. Almost every house has some radon, and up to 12 percent of America's 75 million houses may have enough to warrant remedial action. But experts disagree on what the action level should be, and so far there is no standard method of proofing a house against radon. The government, to which the public looks for leadership, still lacks the knowledge to give specific advice.

The hazards of radon have been recognized only recently. Officials monitoring radiation after the Three Mile Island accident in 1979 discovered elevated indoor radon levels in eastern Pennsylvania, but official attention did not pick up until December 1984 when a worker set off radiation alarms on his way into Pennsylvania's Limerick nuclear power plant. His home had a radon dose equivalent to smoking 220 packs of cigarettes a day.

Pennsylvania's copious radon emanates from a formation known as the Reading Prong, which stretches through northwest New Jersey and into New York. Some 250,000 New Jersey houses on the Prong have more than four units of radon (picocuries per liter of air), the level at which the Environmental Protection Agency recom-

mends action. But the National Council on Radiation Protection believes that the EPA overstates the risks of radon in homes, and that only householders with eight or more units should act. Both say that lifetime exposure to their recommended action levels gives roughly a 2 percent risk of contracting lung cancer, about the same as the risk of dying on the highway. The difference is important because some 9 million homes are above the four-unit level and only 1 million are above eight. No amount is safe, but focusing on the most severely affected houses might save more lives.

Radon, produced by the radioactive decay of uranium, is sucked into houses from the soil. The inert gas quickly decays into radioactive products that stick to dust particles and may lodge in the lung. The best remedy seems to be to seal off entry routes and reverse the pressure difference that draws in the gas. But the EPA has had only mixed success with this method.

Radon is clearly a threat to health, far more serious than many other environmental pollutants that command greater attention. Government's first priority should be to develop a cheap, standard method for protecting homes. Its second should be to resolve the dispute about the appropriate action level. No sensible policy can be based on so little knowledge; the lack of a policy leaves the potential for panic.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Too Much of a Welcome

When Prime Minister Shimon Peres arrived in Cameroon on Monday to help renew diplomatic relations, his hosts went to great lengths to create a warm welcome. Some greeted him in Hebrew: The Cameroon Tribune had a front-page headline in huge Hebrew letters, "Mr. Peres. Welcome to Cameroon." The characters were upside down, but the hospitable Cameroonians need not feel a single twinge. The error is only the newest manifestation of a worldwide malady that often afflicts eager hosts.

The sir-or-madam malady, it might be called, after the tale of the Taiwan schoolchildren who learned enough English to give a visiting American this greeting: "We are glad you are here. Thank you very much, Sir or Madam, as the case may be."

People in Washington still wince when they recall the visit of Liberia's President Samuel K. Doe in August 1982. President

Reagan introduced him to reporters as "Chairman Moe." Later in 1982, Secretary of State George Shultz was to visit Bonn, and the U.S. Information Agency issued a brochure heralding, in large type, the arrival of Secretary of State Charles Shultz.

Probably the best known warped welcome was the deliberate work of Dick Tuck, the political prankster. When Richard Nixon ran for governor of California in 1962, Democrats kept asking dourly about his family's financial dealings with Howard Hughes, the reclusive tycoon. When Mr. Nixon toured Los Angeles's Chinatown he was greeted by a huge sign in Chinese. His party assumed it was a greeting of welcome. It said, "What about the Hughes loan?"

The sir-or-madam malady: Often people try to knock themselves out to be hospitable, sometimes they succeed.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Toward Negotiation in Sudan

Last week's decision by the Sudanese government to break off talks with the rebel Sudanese People's Liberation Army has dashed whatever hope remained of a swift conclusion to the civil war in the South. As a result, the unfortunate inhabitants of southern Sudan are likely to bear the full force of the present famine; there is a risk of further instability, given that the present government came to power last May on a pledge to end the civil war, and any chance of economic recovery has been postponed indefinitely. The logical course for the Sudanese government now would be to resume negotiations as soon as possible. But, quite apart from the usual Sudanese preference for doing nothing, the prime minister, Sadek el-Mahdi, is swayed by concern for his own position in Khartoum, where feeling is running strongly against the rebels.

It is clearly in the interests of the West that the new Sudanese government should strengthen its fragile pro-Western democracy and achieve stability. [British help with military training can] strengthen the Sudanese government's hand in forging what must, in the end, be a negotiated solution.

—The Times (London).

No Sport Without Winners

The challenge of American football, with all its hype, its muscle-flexing and even its pompon grids, is nothing compared to the threats British sport faces on the home front. While the English football is again being battered by boycotts, English cricket is getting it in the neck on the school ground.

The condition of English school cricket at once saddens and astounds. In state schools a campaign has been launched to kill competitive sport. The "playing fields of Eton" are not to be replaced by the sports grounds of the country's state-run comprehensive schools; they are to be abandoned altogether. Competitive games (you know, the ones which not only build empires but also found industries) are to be abolished in the name of the vague concepts of "free expression" and "self-worth."

A physical education program which rejects the notion of "winners" and "losers" will yield no bumper crop of sporting achievers. The British will no doubt sort this problem out. But we suspect that non-competitive sport is about as viable as non-competitive industry. Whatever else it may be, it certainly isn't cricket.

—The Japan Times (Tokyo).

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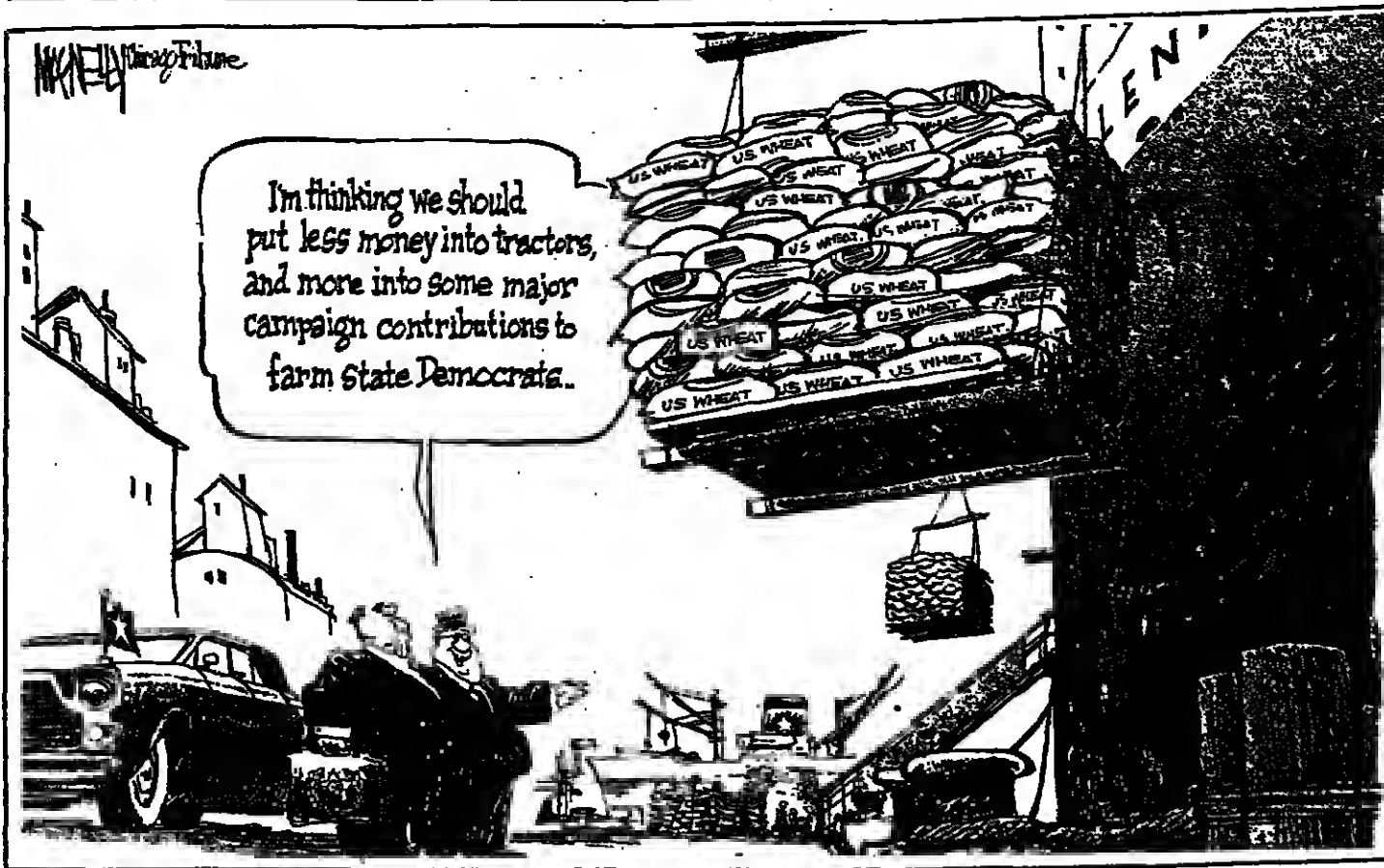
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OPINION



Soviet Economic Overtures: Dilemma for the West

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Where is the good old Soviet Union of the pre-Gorbachev era that everyone could enjoy hating? In rapid fire order recently, the Soviets not only were offering unilateral test bans on atomic weapons, but made a series of commercial, trade and banking overtures to the West.

A new sense of openness has extended even to the release of disarming frank data on nuclear design faults that led to the disastrous accident at Chernobyl.

Perhaps the most dramatic reversal of Soviet form came when the Russians a few weeks ago settled a British claim on defaulted Imperial bonds issued during the Bolshevik revolution. (This was necessary to allow the Soviet Union to join the capitalist investment banking world by participating in a \$93-million Eurobond underwriting through a Finnish bank.)

Ivan D. Ivanov, deputy director of the Foreign Ministry in charge of foreign economic relations, told a Moscow news conference last week that the Soviet Union now is exploring joint business ventures with the capitalist countries.

And although Mr. Ivanov denied it, sources here say that the Soviet goal is not only to join the GATT General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade — a desire made known officially the other day — but eventually to join the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. It is a plunge that Stalin considered, and then rejected at the Bretton Woods conference in 1944.

The United States and other major powers in the World Bank and the IMF are skeptical about Soviet membership. Clearly, the establishment of more normal trade and financial relations depends on the success of even more significant talks in the area of arms and political strategy. But Mr. Gorbachev's economic initiatives have the West off balance.

It is easy to chalk up every benign sounding word that comes out of Moscow to mere public relations. But even as public relations, a top international agency official admits, it is pretty good — and there probably is some substance in Mr. Gorbachev's prying and struggling to improve the desperate Soviet economic position and to improve relations with advanced and Third World countries.

For example, the seemingly out-of-character deal on Eurobonds could be a prelude to Moscow issuing its own bonds — something it may have to do to make up for the staggering loss of oil revenue caused by the

plunge in prices. John P. Hardt and Jean F. Boone, Soviet experts for the Congressional Research Service, estimate that every \$1 drop in the price of oil costs the Soviets \$550 million a year in badly needed cash.

Last week, to help the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries keep prices from plunging back into single digits, the Soviets decided to withhold 100,000 barrels of oil a day from world markets (7 percent of their production). If OPEC can restrain its greed, that is likely to maintain world oil prices around \$15 a barrel, at least for a while. Ironically, this move is perceived as a benefit to oil producers in the American Southwest, and to Mexico.

So far, the Soviets have received only a rude rebuff to their GATT request from the office of the U.S. Trade Representative, which says the closed Soviet economy has virtually no tradeable goods to offer the West.

That point is hard to rebut. Still, the trade representative's performance was not especially deft. Possibilities for wider contacts between the two superpowers should be encouraged, not dismissed out of hand. The knee-jerk reaction is to worry about giving too much: If the West helps the Soviet economy, do we not make the enemy too strong?

Hawks and doves will argue this endlessly. What the West must decide is whether a stronger Soviet economy will make Mikhail Gorbachev's nation more stable and responsible.

Last year's summit meeting and the prospect of further Reagan-Gorbachev talks this year on arms control make it necessary for the Congress and the U.S. administration to decide in a definitive way how far to go in helping to bail the Russians out.

A decision cannot be postponed; Mr. Gorbachev has his hand out now. He appears to know that he must

revitalize the Soviet economy, install incentives for better performance and cut down on alcoholism. A critical need is the modernization of Soviet heavy industry. "They have got to have better machinery, at the world level," Mr. Hardt said in an interview. "More and more they are bolding managers to foreign standards."

But even this pales against the Soviet need of tying into the computer information revolution. That is probably why the Soviets are fearful of the Strategic Defense Initiative. Whether or not the space-defense program knocks out offensive nuclear weapons, it could spawn huge advances in technology with civilian applications.

"The Russians don't have micro-electronics or lasers," Mr. Hardt said. "Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said when he was here that India may have missed the industrial revolution, but can't afford to miss the information revolution. The Russians know they face the same reality."

The Washington Post.

A Lethal Pretense Should Be Dropped

By William Pfaff

PARIS — After the brief encounter between Soviet and Israeli diplomats in Helsinki last week, a Soviet spokesman accused Israel of "a very arrogant interference in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union." This was because Israel expressed its concern for Jews in the Soviet Union.

Arrogant interference in the internal affairs of other countries has been a Soviet specialty for 70 years; it is a little late now to complain when it is reciprocated. Israel's concern for Jews in Russia rests on the particular character of Israel as a Jewish homeland as well as a conventional state.

Religious kinship provides a more plausible basis for concern about what goes on in other countries than the claim Moscow makes, to justify its interference in others' affairs, that it acts on behalf of the revolutionary working class of the world.

The Soviet leaders claim that theirs is not so much a nation as a step forward in history, with a revolutionary mission to everybody else. This is the claim made, with more constructive results, by France after the revolution of 1789. The French did their best to provoke new revolutions against the monarchies that were trying to crush the government in Paris.

The argument they made was that France's transfer of power to the people (who soon were to transfer it back to Napoleon, but leave that aside)

created a new form of political legitimacy that rendered monarchy illegitimate. Kings would have to give way to the power of the people.

They were right. Exactly that eventually happened. Events, on the other hand, have failed to bear out the Soviet claim to represent the future against the past. By asserting the claim, though, the Soviets have made a fundamental difference to 20th century history, first in 1918, when Bolshevik leaders met German and Austrian officers in the fortress of Brest-Litovsk to negotiate an end to Russia's part in World War I.

Germany was convinced that Russia was incapable of going on with the war and demanded immense territorial concessions. The Soviet delegation, led by Leon Trotsky, refused these, but declared dramatically that Russia unilaterally would stop fighting. Trotsky then appealed to the workers of Germany and Austria-Hungary to support Russia against their own governments.

In the short run, the move was a failure. German troops advanced and Lenin soon was compelled to sign terms worse than originally offered. In the long run, the demonstration of German ruthlessness hardened public opinion in the West, especially in

America, and prompted Woodrow Wilson to issue his Fourteen Points.

The historian John Wheeler-Bennett writes that with Brest-Litovsk, "there emerged that new and potent factor in world diplomacy, Bolshevik propaganda; propaganda carried on by the party that formed the government of the Soviet state, but of whose activities that government professed official ignorance. . . . It was on this policy of 'parallel diplomacy,' first used at Brest, that the activities of the Third International were based after its organization in 1919."

The claim of the Soviet Communist Party to represent the interests of the international working class is maintained to this day, to justify systematic interference in the internal affairs of other countries. "Parallel diplomacy" remains current practice.

Ideologically inspired, this course has contributed little to human happiness. It has aggravated civil disorders or civil war in scores of countries, without improving peoples' lives. It has provoked retaliation against the Soviet Union and its allies, from the Allied interventions in support of the White Russians in the civil war to the Bay of Pigs and America's current sponsorship of the "contra" fighting the Nicaraguan regime.

It has not been a success. The only important countries where pro-Soviet Communist parties have come to power have been those where Soviet soldiers put them in power. The capitalist nations give not the slightest sign of collapsing under the assault of their laboring classes, groaning to be united with the Soviet motherland. The claims to be socialist made by Third World dictators would have horrified Marx. The class revolution has proven a myth.

Soviet commitment to the ideology of international revolution and the practice of "parallel diplomacy" instigated the Cold War and bears a heavy responsibility for the East-West nuclear confrontation. Until this commitment is abandoned, the people of the Soviet Union will not know peace, nor will any other normal relations with any other country. It is an illusion by which they have condemned themselves to a struggle that is actually a struggle against reality, and one to which no end is in sight.

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Superpower Ambitions For Japan?

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — Japan a superpower? Can it ever become one? The Japanese may be on their way to taking over as the world's leading industrial power, but is that enough? Japan is an economic colossus, yet it is also a geopolitical dwarf.

Defining Japan's status and its future place in the world is an urgent problem. The Japanese are beginning to demand that their new economic power be rewarded by trade and investment privilege. Anyone in Europe or the United States who believes that the best tactic is to ignore such noises from Japan would do well to look back 60 years and think again.

The murmurings of Japan's leading thinkers and political scientists are both instructive and disturbing. Far from being the nation of biddable workaholic pacifists the West so fondly imagines, the Japanese are becoming increasingly impatient and aggressive. One of their preoccupations is that soon they will have no choice but to take over the economic leadership of the free world from the United States, and another is that Japan's economic muscle will then entitle it to impose new international trading rules to suit its exporters.

"The economic power of the United States is dwindling, and the U.S.-dominated international economic order is on the verge of collapse," says a leading Japanese economist, Kenjiro Hayashi. "Now, with the world economy at a turning point, is the time for Japan to begin speaking out and taking action to build a new order for the 21st century."

Mr. Hayashi, 46, is the Nomura Research Institute's director of economic research, and by all accounts his voice represents a highly influential segment of opinion in Tokyo.

"The growing trend toward protectionism," Mr. Hayashi writes, "is a sign that world history has reached the end of the chapter that features the United States as the pivotal nation. . . . We are now in the midst of a major upheaval in the world economy, an upheaval that will continue until the next era's leader appears."

He goes on to say of Japan, "Although it has great potential, its international role and voice are not fully developed. Japan's task henceforth is to use its vast net claims to payment of its share of foreign assets and liabilities alike, contributing to the growth of the world economy."

Another prominent commentator at Nomura, Eiji Yujiro, put much the same sentiments even more bluntly. "Ten years from now, Japan will have net external assets of \$500 billion, a level far in excess of America's foreign holdings at their peak. Both Britain and the United States created and ran international systems with themselves at the top. Now it is Japan's turn to come up with an international system suited to itself."

In truth, the Japanese have done little to groom themselves for any sort of superpower role. Their interests have remained largely domestic, despite their export successes.

The "selfish" image Japan projects — in part through its relatively high levels of foreign aid — may be undesired. Yet in recent years, Westerners have not been alone in complaining about Japanese behavior. Tokyo has been admonished by Southeast Asian leaders like Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia, who advised the Japanese not to be just "takers" in their economic relationship with ASEAN countries.

The central question is whether Japan can be a global power without renouncing the anti-militarist it assumed after World War II. Its defense budget for 1986, at a modest \$21 billion, remains at around 1 percent of GNP. Japan continues to forgo most purposes to be defenseless against outside aggressors.

The Japanese government has published a new defense review that sets as significant new strategic goals the ability by 1990 to defend its sea lanes and to provide its own air defenses. This shift to a more active military role was summed up nicely by Professor Fuji Kamiya, an expert on U.S.-Japanese relations: "Since the end of World War II," he noted, "Japan has followed a policy based on the conviction that since the country couldn't play the role of fearsome warrior adopted by Russia and America, the only course open to it was to walk softly and develop itself to building prosperity through commerce. At the end of the war that was a wise policy decision, but now, 40 years later, Japan can no longer continue as a full-time merchant. The world today will not permit it."

Whether the world will welcome Japanese rearmament, however, is quite another thing.

International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: Panic at the Opera
NEW YORK — Twenty-five persons were killed and 50 were injured as a result of a panic last night [Aug. 27] in the opera house in Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, near Pittsburgh, caused by a fire. [The sequence of events was as follows: A final toll in the Cannonsburg fire was later placed at twenty-two persons killed and 60 seriously injured.] An audience estimated at 900 was watching a moving picture show when a film suddenly flared up. "Fire! Fire!" shouted a man in a frenzy. Panic seized the audience. Men, women and children with terror on their faces rushed for the exits, and an unforgettable scene of horror ensued. The disaster was wholly needless. There was no fire, as the operator of the picture machine succeeded in extinguishing the flames in his asbestos booth before the audience knew anything was wrong.

1936: Iron Is Defended
MADRID — Government troops defending iron from the crest of Pto de Rendo desperately threw back a concerted attack by insurgents [on Aug. 28] and apparently upset the carefully laid plans of Fascist commanders, who had scheduled the fall of iron by the end of the week. A combined drive of Foreign Legionnaires, Fascists, Carlists, Moroccans and regulars was repulsed by the deadly accuracy of Red artillery, said to be commanded by a former French officer. An insurgent mass captured the Rio Tinto mines has since the outbreak of the revolution by Popsin. Front miners. Government troops concentrating on the fall of Oviedo, launched a bombardment on the sole insurrectionist garrison. Government sources reported a typhus epidemic in the city and said children were the principal sufferers.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including "Race Unity" and "SUNSHINE" and other illegible fragments.

OPINION

A Rare 'Porgy and Bess,' With Unity — and Magic

By Anthony Lewis

GLYNDEBOURNE, England — When the first full rehearsal of the Glyndebourne festival's 'Porgy and Bess' ended, the entire cast was crying. The singers were that caught up in the tragic story and George Gershwin's expression of it in music. But more than that, they must have known they were part of a rare experience: a production that rediscovers an artistic vision, rescuing it from doubt, bringing it to life. 'Porgy and Bess' has had its doubters from the beginning. In 1935, there were wonderful songs, yes. But did they amount to more than a collection of tunes by the most gifted of Broadway songwriters? Was it an opera?

In the many productions over the years, something always was lacking. Those doubts dissolved minutes after the curtain rose at Glyndebourne.

Catfish Row — of blacks who talk in "dat's" and "dem's" and say "Yes, boss" to white South Carolina policemen — was said to be condescending. And could a Jew from New York really capture the qualities of black music?

Gershwin undertook the challenges deliberately. He read DuBois Howard's novel 'Porgy' in 1926 and decided then that he wanted to write an opera based on it. When the way was finally clear, in 1933, he spent months on the South Carolina coast absorbing the rhythms of speech and song.

The result undeniably included much beauty and emotion. I always cry at the end, when Bess has been tempted to New York and the crippled Porgy goes after her in his goat cart. "Oh Lord, I'm on my way, I'm on my way to a heavenly land." But in the many productions over the years there was always something lacking: a wholeness, a unity of ideas and music that characterizes opera at its best.

All those doubts dissolved within minutes after the curtain rose at Glyndebourne. Shapes took form in darkness, danced, watched, lived. This WAS Catfish Row. When Clara sang "Summertime," it was not just a tune; it emerged from the scene. And there was no racial condescension here. One saw that Gershwin and his collaborators, his brother Ira and DuBois Howard, identified with their characters. These were not stereotypes, quaint Southern blacks, but individuals struggling with destiny in oppressive circumstances.

The magic of theater and music, when it happens, is impossible to explain. But somehow the cast, the director, Trevor Nunn, and the conductor, Simon Rattle, drew from the exotic time and place and culture of "Porgy and Bess" the universal and the tension of great art.

Willard White, who played Porgy, gave the part an extraordinary — a crucial — dignity. Before our eyes a pathetic beggar grew into a tragic hero. There was no goat cart. Porgy, one leg horribly twisted, walked with two home-made canes. At the end, as he set out on the impossible journey to New York, he threw first one, then the other away.

The tears shed in this audience were not just sentimental ones for Porgy. Or so I thought, trying to understand what made it so moving an occasion.

There was the sense of Gershwin's dream coming true. He had written an opera, and what more might he have done if he had not died just two years later, at the age of 38?

And another vision was justified: that of Glyndebourne itself. In 1934 John Christie started what might have been a folly, an opera festival in the English countryside, with audiences in dinner dress. German refugees helped to bring it artistic distinction at the beginning, and over the years it has attracted great conductors, directors and performers.

Now, with this production, Glyndebourne had reached across cultures to produce what one English critic called "one of the most stirring events of an opera-going lifetime." Or perhaps, rather, it had shown that cultural and racial differences need not matter so much. Something like that hope was part of the emotion of the evening.

It may be that only Glyndebourne could devote the time and attention that would create a "Porgy and Bess" of such integrity. Its power was internal, not flashy. In the small opera house at Glyndebourne, seating 831, it was almost unhearably concentrated.

Economic realities rule out doing this production in a large theater or opera house. I hope a way will be found to capture its quality on television.

The first Porgy was Todd Duncan. He described how he first heard the score — George and Ira Gershwin singing it to him in "their awful, rotten, bad voices." He resisted, then was overcome. When they finally finished, with "I'm on My Way," I was crying. I was weeping.

The New York Times

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

For Gorbachev, a Put-Up or Shut-Up Proposition

Regarding the opinion column "By Leaving It to Reagan You Kill It" (Aug. 23) by Tom Wicker:

I am surprised at Mr. Wicker's naivete regarding Mikhail Gorbachev's "peace" overtures. If Mr. Gorbachev is extending for the fourth time his unilateral test moratorium, it is simply to appease Soviet public opinion after the catastrophe at Chernobyl. I suggest that Mr. Wicker and certain members of the House of Representatives read carefully Mr. Gorbachev's speeches delivered July 28 in Vladivostok. He stated clearly that "we must strengthen our defense, which will require considerable resources and efforts." There is no mention of reducing the arms bill, which cuts up 16 percent of Soviet national resources.

If Mr. Gorbachev is really interested in peace, let him confirm that he is willing to: a) organize free elections in the East-bloc countries under United Nations supervision, according to the terms of Yalta; b) return all territories taken before World War II and afterward to Finland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Germany, according to the UN Charter; c) restore the independence of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

Then and only then can we begin to believe that Mr. Gorbachev really desires peace. In the meantime, I am glad to see that President Reagan is keeping a

clear and cool head, and not letting himself be impressed by Mr. Gorbachev's peace rhetoric.

R.E. BERCHTEN, Yverdon, Switzerland.

'Low-Intensity Warfare'

Regarding the Insights column "Why the Balance of Power Favors Israel" (Aug. 8) by Charles Babcock:

Does anyone think that the information contained in this article comes as a surprise to Israel's Arab neighbors or to the Soviets? Both became reconciled long ago to the certainty that, even should they make gains in an arms race with Israel, the U.S. government, under that influence described in the adjoining article ("Pro-Israelis Force Congressmen to Remember 'The Porgy Factor'") will immediately restore the "balance."

They are therefore delighted to see both ourselves and "our most valuable ally in the Middle East," at great expense and increasing strains on the relations between us, continue to prepare for the kind of war that is not going to be fought. Meanwhile, they are increasing their capabilities for the sort of "low-intensity warfare" designed to provoke reactions that will give us even more encephalitis while rendering our military superiority even more irrelevant than it is.

Doesn't anyone in Washington read intelligence reports anymore? I have in

mind those Soviet strategy papers, "think pieces" and other documents that Kremlin officials pass among themselves and which air force intelligence and other parts of Washington's intelligence community have procured, translated into English, and made available through government bookstores.

These, along with what we have learned from recent defectors, indicate Soviet strategists' pleasure at how we are playing into their hands, and some bewilderment at our failure to realize that this is what we are doing.

MILES COPELAND, Oxford, England.

Many Unhappy Returns

Regarding the report "Americans Abroad Are Said to Evade up to \$2 Billion in Taxes" (Aug. 15):

The article by James L. Rowe failed to mention two crucial facts: First, the United States is virtually the only country to tax nonresident citizens, though these citizens use no U.S. facilities apart from trips to the embassy once in a great while. Americans abroad are taxed without being represented as such in Congress. Surely this basic wrong — over which the war for independence was fought — is sufficient reason for many of us not to file a tax return.

P.S. I have filed for 26 years. HANS WYNBERG, Groningen, The Netherlands.

A One-Woman Jury Names Those Most Likely to Impede

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — Every year, in memory of my historic foremothers, I celebrate Aug. 26, the anniversary of the passage of women's suffrage, by recognizing those who have done their utmost in the previous 12 months to slow the progress of women.

This annual event, known as the Equal Rights Award ceremony, airs but-terflies in the stomachs of finalists, and competitive fever among those who

push their favorite candidates. Once again our one-woman jury had the delicious task of sifting through dozens of entries to find the gems.

Now, the envelopes please. The highest prize, The Ms-Anthropocentric Man of the Year Award, was won easily this year by a real gem of a gent, "Diamond Don" Regan. It was Diamond Don who said at the Geneva summit meeting last fall that women are "not going to understand throw weights."

He then divested himself of all good sense, explaining our South African policy this way: "Are the women of America prepared to give up all their jewelry?" To Diamond Don we send one charm — a Minuteman-2 missile whose throw weight has been calculated at 3,628,000 carats — attached to a neck chain to wear at the White House.

Ferdinand Marcos, another leading contender, will have to settle for The Chivalrous Chauvinist Award. It was Mr. Marcos who said in December that he was "embarrassed" to be running against a woman. "It's better if it's a man. If it's a woman it might lead to something bad." Like defeat, Mr. Marcos's award is not accompanied by a prize because he already has Imelda. Who could ask for anything more?

The Ms-Match Maker Award, an attractive panic button with shocking voltage, goes to Newsweek magazine for its doomsday cover story, noting that a single woman over 40 was more likely to get killed by a terrorist than to get married. We include a biological clock, which ticks suspiciously.

While we are on the subject, the Maternal Understatement of the Year Award must go to the mother of Anne Marie Murphy, the pregnant Dublin woman who was put on a plane with a special going-away gift — a bomb — by her alleged terrorist beau, Nezar Hindawi. Said Mom, "I do not think very much of this boyfriend." To this fussy Mom we send the Newsweek cover suitable for framing.

The Raging Hormonal Imbalance Award, which often has gone to male members of the medical establishment, this year goes to Dr. Richard Restak. The neurologist has come up with a solution to the medical-care crisis: Encourage more women to go into medi-

cine because they are "cheaper" and "compliant." To Dr. Restak we send a copy of his own book, "The Brain," and humbly suggest that he use it.

The Fatherhood Is A Snap Award goes to Bob Edwards, of Escondido, California, who was not aware of his wife's most recent pregnancy or delivery. "We were in the living room playing with the toys..." She was in the bathroom having a baby. I wonder, how did I miss that? Send Poppa Bob.

The Reverse Discrimination Prize, a vehicle that only goes backwards, is awarded to Gerard D'Amico, a candidate for lieutenant governor of Massachusetts. Mr. D'Amico is running against Evelyn Murphy in a state that has never elected a Democratic woman to statewide office. But, Mr. D'Amico says, he hopes people will vote for him despite his sex.

Even in this quiescent year, we found a group of protesters for the Dubious Equality Award. They are seven women who marched topless in Rochester, New York, to protest a state law that allows men but not women to take off their shirts. To the Rochester Seven we send a T-shirt commemorating the event. In fact we send seven T-shirts.

As another well-dressed special, we have awarded a Designer Cancer Prize to Yves Saint Laurent, who put his name and image on Ritz cigarettes to woo women into taking their equal place in the cancer wards. To Mr. Saint Laurent we send a nicely stitched copy of the statistics that show that nearly twice as many college women as men smoke cigarettes every day.

Another award heading overseas is the International Backlash. Wrapped neatly in a chador, it goes to the president of Iran, who refused to attend a Zimbabwe dinner in his honor because there were women, including cabinet ministers, at the table.

The Hometown Aytollah Prize goes to Bishop Anthony Bevilacqua of Pittsburgh. He decreed that women could not have their feet washed on Holy Thursday because no women had their feet washed at the Last Supper.

The G-String for Gratuitous Sex, fought after by so many rock stars over the years, goes to a Los Angeles group heavy on the metal and light on the mental: Motley Crew. According to the record company's bio, "When asked to name an incident that typifies the band, they point to the night in Dallas that a doctor found them up and gave them double doses of penicillin."

Finally, the Dancing in the Dark Ages Prize goes to State Senator John DeCamp of Nebraska who, for the first time, the race for governor is between two women. Mr. DeCamp, who called it a "state proton queen contest," will be sent a dance card. Blank. Washington Post Writers Group.

MEXICO: Guadalajara and Drugs

(Continued from Page 1) last year before he was delivered to Mr. Caro Quiroga.

One former state judicial police chief was recently sent to prison for taking a bribe from the drug boss. Still, foreign diplomats said the links between the police force and traffickers were once again evident when the police specifically interrogated Mr. Cortez about the anti-drug agency's activities.

As in the past, the Jalisco attorney-general, Jaime Ramirez Gil, jumped to the defense of his plainclothes agents, denying they harmed Mr. Cortez. Some local newspaper columnists even asserted that the agency had created the incident to tarnish Guadalajara's good name.

But the city's tough reputation dates back much further than the arrival of the drug bosses in the mid-1970s.

In the late 1920s and early 1930s, Jalisco was caught up in the bloody War of the Cristeros, which pitted the victors of the Mexican Revolution against extremely conservative Roman Catholic groups.

From that time, with the private Autonomous University of Guadalajara its stronghold, the city became known as the capital of occasionalism in Mexico. Then, in the 1970s, leftist guerrillas groups appeared.

Around 1977, however, with the leftist rebels defeated, narcotics traffickers and their "families" began moving in from Culiacan, in the northwestern state of Sinaloa.

For them beyond the comfort it provided, Guadalajara's appeal was not only that it was close to the main marijuana and opium poppy cultivation areas on the Pacific Coast, but that it was also a well-situated way station for cocaine headed from Colombia to the United States.

According to foreign diplomats and local politicians, the governor of Jalisco state at the time soon reached an understanding with the traffickers. He allowed them to remain and invest in Guadalajara as long as they settled their differences and sold their drugs elsewhere.

"Although narcotics trafficking was on the rise, no one really noticed" because the governor kept control of Guadalajara, one diplomat recalled. "But as soon as Alvarez del Castillo took over in 1983, things immediately went awry."

Only after Camarena's death could the DEA get the federates to act more forcefully," he said, referring to the Mexican government police.



A French policeman urging Basque protesters in Saint-Jean-de-Luz, recently to keep off the main streets.

BASQUES: Angry at Expulsions

(Continued from Page 1) it continued to deport alleged terrorists to Spain.

Extremist activity has declined in the French Basque country, A self-styled "anti-terrorist organization" known as GAL, dedicated to carrying out reprisals in France for attacks in Spain, appears to have suspended activities.

The origins of GAL, which appeared on the scene three years ago with attacks on Basque refugees in France, remain mysterious. Some evidence suggests that the group was connected to elements in the Spanish police who were frustrated by what they took as a lack of French cooperation in combating Basque extremist activity.

Support for the new anti-terrorist drive has come from several Basque mayors in France who regarded the eules as unwelcome troublemakers.

"There are not many French Basques who are in favor of independence," said Mayor Michel Poulou of Ciboure, the town next to Saint-Jean-de-Luz. "I don't think that these eules should be allowed to stage demonstrations here."

Zia, Expecting to Free Bhutto, Warns His Foes

By Steven R. Weisman

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan — President Muhammad Zia ul-Haq said he expected Benazir Bhutto and other arrested Pakistani opposition leaders to be released from prison soon but added that they would be arrested again if future protests are not peaceful.

General Zia said in an interview Tuesday that Miss Bhutto had obtained assistance and encouragement from the Soviet Union and India in her drive to overthrow his government and force elections in the fall. He accused her of acting in an "unpatriotic" fashion.

"I have no proof — I frankly say so," General Zia said of his allegation. But he added that Miss Bhutto had obtained "large sums of financial support" from outside Pakistan.

He has made the allegation previously but was reacting in it much stronger terms. Miss Bhutto has denied the assertion and has accused General Zia of libel, threatening legal action against news publications that have printed it.

General Zia said he "totally agreed" with the detention of Miss Bhutto and hundreds of others earlier this month, an action that provoked several days of political violence. He said that Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo had out-consulted him in advance about the arrests.

"Miss Bhutto is not the problem," General Zia said. "It is Miss Bhutto's unnecessary, impractical ambitions and her attitude toward acquiring power which is objectionable."

General Zia, who retains the title of army chief of staff and is regarded as wielding decisive influence in the government, was out of the country during the recent turmoil and returned from Saudi Arabia on Saturday.

His comments were his first extensive public statements about the recent political unrest since the mass arrests and violence began earlier this month. An estimated 20 to 30 people died in clashes with the police in Lahore, Karachi and rural southeastern Pakistan.

The arrest of Miss Bhutto, the daughter of former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, was considered a setback in progress toward political stability and freedom that accelerated after General Zia lifted martial law in December.

It was General Zia who overthrew Bhutto in a military coup in 1977. Bhutto was executed on a disputed murder conspiracy charge in 1979.

Miss Bhutto and other arrested opposition leaders were held in the southeastern province of Sind. General Zia and Mr. Junejo have rejected Miss Bhutto's demand for immediate elections, insisting that Parliament be permitted to complete the five-year term to which it was elected last year.

At Least 2,000 Held

The police in Islamabad said Wednesday that at least 2,000 opponents of General Zia's government had been jailed during the previous two weeks. The Associated Press reported.

A statement denied press reports that 7,000 opposition activists had been detained in Punjab province. It said that about 1,000 people were under arrest in Punjab, and police sources said that at least that many were being held in Sind province.

TROOPS: NATO Concession

(Continued from Page 1) have required Moscow to provide full information on exactly what troops were stationed where and what their function was.

The Warsaw Pact refused to do this, but NATO diplomats said the compromise was acceptable. It meant that the conference had reached agreement on all the types of military activity subject to notification, they said.

Mr. Lidgard said the main remaining problems were the thresholds for such notifications and how military activities should be inspected and observed. He expressed optimism that agreement could be reached on these points.

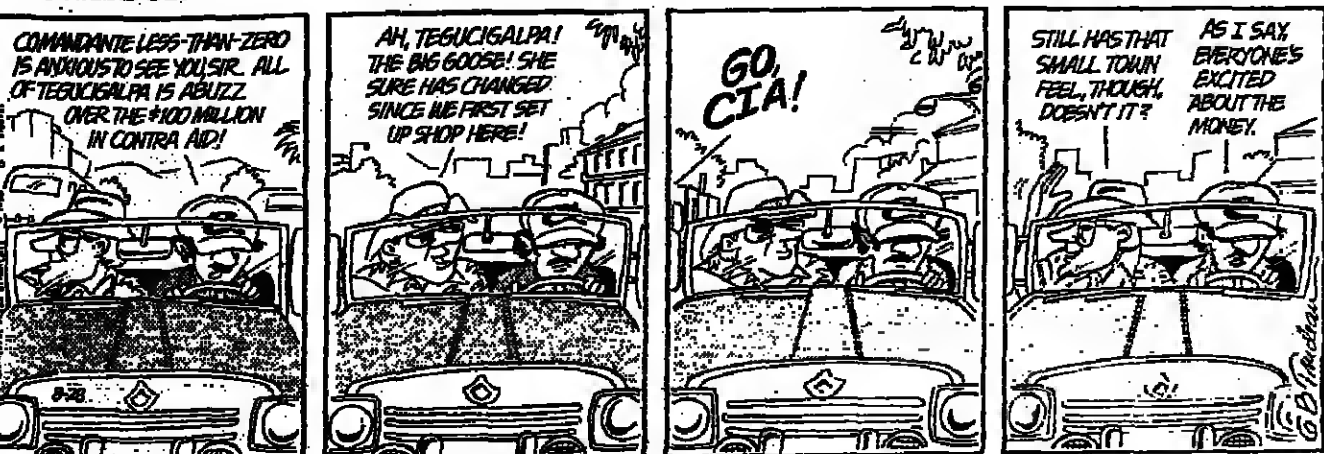
Soviet Answer to SDI

A senior Soviet nuclear scientist said Wednesday that cheap countermeasures could be deployed to neutralize the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, United Press International reported from Moscow.

Vitali I. Goldensky, a member of the Academy of Sciences, said these countermeasures "would include space means that would in a certain period of time be directed for the purpose of neutralizing the anti-missile space defense."

Although in the English-language interpretation of his comments this was translated as space "mines," a review of the Russian language tape showed that he used the term "means."

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In Rocketry, Too, It's 'Made in Japan'

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Against great clouds of white smoke, a slender rocket lifted off from Japan's Tanegashima space center on Aug. 13, offering new evidence that Japan could become a major player in the commercial launching of satellites in the 1990s.

Japanese engineers drank sake toasts. Newspapers displayed photos of the 130-foot (39.5-meter) rocket, the first in a series called the H-1. Celebration was in order because key components in the rocket were designed and produced in Japan, replacing U.S.-made parts in previous rockets.

Few people expect the H-1, a comparatively small rocket, to figure in commercial launches. But its success has brought Japan closer to development of the much larger, all-Japanese H-2, scheduled for test launch in the spring of 1992.

If it performs as intended, said Merit Peters, a representative in Tokyo of McDonnell Douglas Corp., the H-2 could be "world-class competition."

The H-2 is still on the drawing boards, and the Japanese have made no formal decision to open their space program to the world. Their program, in any case, remains tiny compared with that of the United States. Research and development spending last fiscal year equaled only about 0.9 percent of that by the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

In the 1960s, Japan developed the solid-fuel

M series of rockets, capable of lifting high payloads into low orbits. In the 1970s, under license from McDonnell Douglas, it manufactured an N series based on liquid fuel, essentially a Japanese version of the Delta booster.

The H-1 goes an important step further. The first stage is standard Delta, but the second is Japanese-designed and -produced, containing a liquid-fueled engine with a thrust of 10 tons. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. and Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Co. were the main contractors.

Engines of this type, powered by liquid oxygen and liquid hydrogen, are hard to build, in part because the two fuels are stored at different super-cold temperatures. But their development is crucial to serious rocketry, because they can be throttled on and off during flight. Solid-fuel rockets burn only once.

McDonnell Douglas is sufficiently impressed with the new engine to have suggested informally to the Japanese that it might want to use the engine or parts of it in a line of booster rockets the company is considering building now that the shuttle program has ceased commercial launching.

For on-board course monitoring, previous Japanese rockets used inertial guidance systems provided on a "black box" basis by General Dynamics Corp. That meant Japanese engineers were not allowed to open and examine the devices. The H-1, however, has a Japanese inertial system.

Still, the disarray in the United States and Western Europe caused by the Challenger disaster and a string of failures in unmanned rockets has put a new cast on Japan's efforts in this field. So has President Ronald Reagan's decision to get the shuttle program out of the commercial launch business.

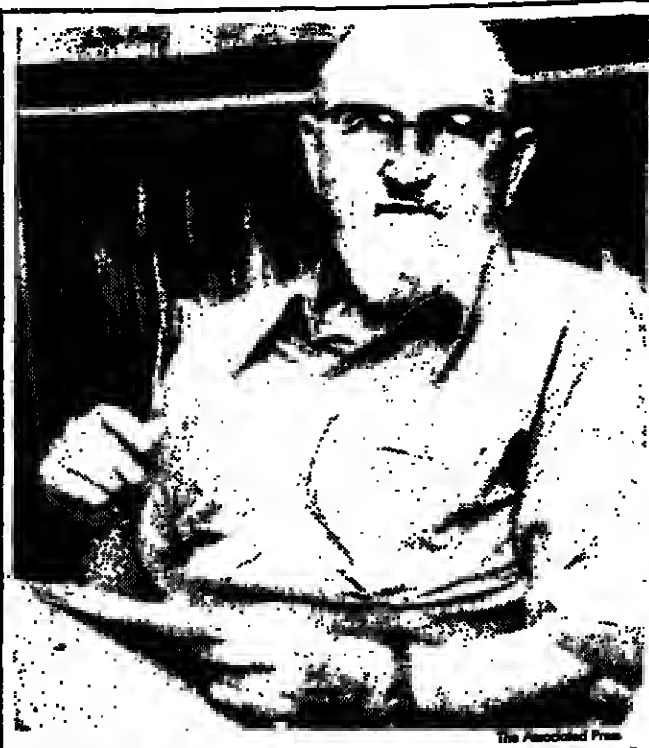
In industry and government in Tokyo, there is a feeling that the H-1's initial success has put Japan on the road to ending its dependency on U.S. rocket technology. Although Japan can never hope to compete with the United States and Europe across the board, officials suggest, it might do so in selected niches.

For the present, Japan is also working to home skills in building satellites. It has agreed to contribute a module of the U.S. space station that is scheduled for assembly in orbit in the 1990s. Japanese engineers are designing their own version of a space shuttle. They have gotten as far as test-gliding a scale model but there is no sign of when, if ever, it will be built.

Japan's rocket program dates to the 1955 experimental launch of a pencil-sized model. Since then, Japan has followed a development strategy that it has used successfully in other fields: importing licensed technology to learn the basics in difficult areas, then branching out on its own.

Japanese rockets have launched 17 satellites since 1976. There have been no launch-pad explosions, although twice rockets have mis-fired high above the earth.

In the 1960s, Japan developed the solid-fuel



PRIEST EXPELLED BY INDIA — The Reverend Willy Van de Kerckhove, a Belgian-born Roman Catholic priest expelled by India, before his departure from New Delhi. The priest, accused of activities harmful to religious harmony, had worked among the Indian poor.

U.S. Is Failing to Meet Conditions for Holding A Summit, Soviet Says

MOSCOW — A senior Soviet expert on U.S. affairs said Wednesday that there had been no indication yet from the United States that Soviet conditions for the next summit meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev will be met.

George A. Arbatov, head of the U.S.-Canada Institute, said that recent meetings between U.S. and Soviet officials had been a positive step but that they did not constitute the kind of progress toward arms control that the Kremlin seeks before the next summit meeting.

Mr. Arbatov, who is a member of the Communist Party Central Committee and a frequent commentator on U.S.-Soviet affairs, restated the Kremlin's position that a second summit meeting is unnecessary until the "appropriate political atmosphere" and "positive results" on arms control are achieved.

Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Reagan agreed during their first meeting in Geneva in November 1985, that they should meet again this year in Washington. But preparations for that session have been stalled by differences over what was agreed to in Geneva.

Washington contends that Moscow promised a second summit meeting this year, while Soviet officials say the Americans are ignoring the main statement issued by Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev: a promise to work toward an arms limitation agreement.

Mr. Arbatov said: "In the United States there is a desire to substitute the main Geneva agreement — to improve relations — with questions about how to go about this process. This is falsification of the agreement."

A high-level team of U.S. arms negotiators was in Moscow earlier this month for confidential talks on weapons issues, and meetings in Geneva and Washington have brought officials of the two countries together to discuss proposals for a nuclear test ban treaty and reduction of political tensions.

"We stand for such consultations," Mr. Arbatov said. "But their main aim is not to create illusions of progress but to clarify the positions of both sides."

He added that "up to now there have been no results — these are only consultations" in preparation for talks Sept. 19-20 in Washington between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze.

Their talks are intended to set an agenda for the summit meeting.

Mr. Arbatov reiterated Soviet suggestions that the meeting will not be held unless the conditions are met on arms control progress and improved relations.

The press conference at which he spoke was called to discuss the Soviet decision, announced Aug. 18, to extend its unilateral moratorium

on nuclear testing until Jan. 1, and how that affects U.S.-Soviet relations.

Mr. Arbatov said that extensions of the moratorium had been made in the belief that the United States eventually will be compelled by public opinion at home and abroad to stop its nuclear testing.

The Reagan administration has declined to halt testing on the grounds that problems exist in verifying compliance with a test ban and that some testing is necessary to U.S. defense capabilities.

U.S.-Soviet Talks

The United States and the Soviet Union opened high-level talks Tuesday in Washington on crisis areas around the world where the two nations often have competing interests. The New York Times reported.

Officials said that no significant bridging of differences was expected on the situation in Central America, southern Africa, Cambodia, Korea, Afghanistan and the Middle East. But, the officials said, they expected each side to gain a fuller understanding of the other's position, and perhaps narrow disagreements on some issues.

Over the last two years, representatives of the two countries, usually at the level of assistant secretary of state, have met periodically to go over regional questions. These meetings, generally, have ended up with each side defending its position.

Mubarak-Peres Meeting Predicted in September

CAIRO — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel are expected to meet in Alexandria on Sept. 11, a Cairo magazine reported Wednesday.

Al-Mussawar, which often is credited with reflecting Mr. Mubarak's views, said that agreement on arbitration of a border dispute over the Sinai enclave of Taba was expected to be completed and approved by the two governments in the first week of September.

It said this would pave the way for the first meeting of the two nations' leaders since 1981, when President Anwar Sadat met with Prime Minister Menachem Begin a few months before Sadat was assassinated.

"The acceptance of Palestinian rights to self-determination and their link with Jordan and the ex-



Hosni Mubarak

change of land for peace" will be Cairo's only concern during the meeting, the magazine reported.

Al-Mussawar said: "Cairo has made it clear to Peres that, unless concrete results on the Palestinian problem emerge from the summit, then it is not worth the trouble of waiting for that long."

The magazine said that Mr. Peres would be mistaken if he came to Cairo carrying the same views he took on his trip to Morocco last month, "reiterating Israel's last no's — no to the Palestine Liberation Organization, no to complete withdrawal" from Israeli-occupied territory and "no to the Palestinian state."

David Kimche, director-general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry and co-chairman of the Israeli negotiating team, arrived in Cairo on Wednesday to discuss bilateral re-

U.S. to Search for Sunken Israeli Sub Hunt in Egyptian Waters Seen as Sign of Improving Ties

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Navy is preparing to search Egyptian waters in the Mediterranean for the wreckage of an Israeli submarine, Defense Department officials have said.

Israel has searched in vain for the submarine, the Dakar, a diesel boat that sank with its crew of 69 in January 1968. Political difficulties between Israel and Egypt have impeded the search.

The U.S. assistance is being cited as a sign of cordiality among the three nations, whose relations have waxed and waned since the Camp David peace accords during the Carter Administration.

U.S. maritime surveillance aircraft known as P-3s, which specialize in searching for active submarines, will begin the hunt within a week or two, a navy official said.

They may be joined by S-3 submarine hunting aircraft from the aircraft carrier Forrestal, which was engaged in joint military maneuvers with Egypt this week.

If the sunken submarine is tentatively located, a navy ocean reconnaissance and search ship manned by private contractors will join the operation to examine the hull and confirm that it is the missing vessel.

This part of the operation would provide a symbolic manifestation of good relations between Israel and Egypt, since it would require the establishment of a temporary land base near the port city of Alexandria. This base would be used for fixed beacons that would aid in the search.

In the past, Pentagon officials noted, the Egyptians have balked at allowing Israeli salvage ships to operate in the coastal waters where the submarine may rest.

The Dakar, a modernized and renamed British submarine of World War II vintage, sank mysteriously on her maiden voyage from England to Israel. At one point, in 1969, Egypt claimed that it had sunk the ship with depth charges after discovering it in Egyptian waters.

Retrieval also would provide an immeasurable emotional benefit, since the dead crewmen could be properly interred. This, in turn, would resolve a difficult legal problem for their widows, who have had to obtain a special rabbinical decree under Jewish law to reburial, a step that under strict interpretations of the law requires positive proof of a husband's death.

Israel has been asking the Pentagon to assist it in locating the wreck ever since the highly publicized discovery of the wreck of the ocean liner Titanic.

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Beirut Foes to Hold New Peace Talks

BEIRUT — Lebanese cabinet ministers will meet Tuesday to start a new Moslem-Christian dialogue in efforts to end Lebanon's 11-year civil war, Prime Minister Rashid Karami said Wednesday.

"We shall seek to proclaim a long truce which we hope will lead to good results," said Mr. Karami, a Sunni Moslem.

Ending a nine-month cabinet split, Mr. Karami and two Christian ministers, Joseph Habbash and Camille Chamoun, agreed last week that the cabinet would meet as a "dialogue committee" to discuss reforms that would give Moslems a greater say in government.

Christian politicians and militia leaders, welcoming Mr. Karami's peace moves, called Tuesday for an immediate truce.

Justice Minister Nabih Berri, who also is the leader of the Shiite Moslem militia Amal, said Wednesday: "We agree to this and have already taken a cease-fire decision on our side."

The Lebanese pound, which lost 60 percent of its international value this year, continued to recover on the strength of the peace moves, closing Wednesday at 37.95 to the U.S. dollar against 39.25 on Tuesday.

Mr. Berri, who had cast doubts earlier about the chances of Mr. Karami's initiative succeeding, said after meeting with Mr. Karami: "We agreed that we should hold the dialogue on the basis of the spirit of the tripartite agreement."

He was referring to a Syrian-mediated peace pact that he and two other Lebanese militia leaders signed in December.

The accord collapsed when President Amin Gemayel refused to endorse it and its Christian signatory, Elie Hobeika, was removed by the leader of the Lebanese Forces militia, Samir Geagea.

The Druze leader, Walid Jumblatt, who also signed the Damascus pact, has welcomed the decision of a dialogue committee, which is to meet near the Green Line dividing Moslem West Beirut and Christian East Beirut.

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Munitions Dump Is Reported to Blow Up in Kabul

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — A large ammunition dump in a series of blasts that shook Kabul, Western diplomatic sources said Wednesday.

They said there appeared to be numerous casualties in what was suspected to have been a guerrilla attack.

Government radio in Kabul reported that an accident caused the explosions, the sources said.

The sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the ammunition dump for the army's 8th Division in the Qarga Lake area blew up Tuesday night. Explosions continued for more than five hours and the dump was still burning out of control late Wednesday, they said.

Huge explosions shook the dump early Wednesday as the fire spread and windows were shattered up to six miles (10 kilometers) away, the sources said. They said a fireball rose more than 1,000 feet above the city, apparently caused when missiles blew up at an anti-aircraft battery, the sources said.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

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IN BRIEF

Harvard Sets Anesthesia Standards

CHICAGO (AP) — To improve patient care and prevent operating-room deaths, doctors developed Harvard University Medical School's first mandatory standards for monitoring patients under anesthesia.

Of the 20 million patients who receive anesthesia each year during operations in the United States, an estimated 2,000 or more people die of causes "primarily attributable to anesthesia," the report stated. But most of these deaths "are thought to be preventable," according to the report in the Journal of the American Medical Association by Dr. John H. Eichhorn, a Harvard anesthesiologist, and five colleagues.

"Physicians traditionally have resisted standards of practice that prescribe specific details of their day-to-day conduct of medical care," the report said. "Only vague or general standards of practice exist in American medicine." The report contends, however, that by adopting specific, required standards, doctors nationwide could improve their care for patients, and reduce the spiraling number of malpractice cases against them.

Mussel Glue Could Aid Bone Repairs

WOODS HOLE, Massachusetts (AP) — The adhesive that holds mussels to rocks in the face of battering by waves and ocean currents may aid the repair of knee and hip injuries, scientists say.

The mussel glue enhances the ability of soft bone cells to grow on a metal alloy used to make artificial hip joints, suggesting that it could be used to strengthen the bond between bones and metal replacement parts, said Dr. John Fulkerson, an orthopedic surgeon from the University of Connecticut School of Medicine.

Among the advantages of the glue is that it sets underwater, even in the corrosive environment of saltwater, which is similar to the environment in the human body. The glue also can be used to attach soft tissue to hard tissue, and thus may be useful for re-attaching tendons to bones, said Michael Kneek of BioPolymers of Farmington, Connecticut, which holds the rights to the mussel glue.

Ecologists Hail Rare Panda's Birth

GLAND, Switzerland — The birth of a giant panda on Aug. 10 at a cooperative center run by China and the World Wildlife Fund is a major step in efforts to save the species from extinction, officials of the federation said.

"They said that the panda cub, which weighed 3.5 ounces (105 grams) at birth in the facility in China, was born to Li Li, a female 15 to 18 years old weighing 237 pounds (107 kilograms), and Quan Quan, a male 6 1/2 to 7 years old weighing 198 pounds.

Smoker Dad Risks Underweight Baby

LONDON (AP) — Researchers say a father who smokes during his wife's pregnancy risks his baby's weight being reduced at birth.

The weight loss would be nearly 11 ounces (330 grams) for a newborn whose mother and father both smoked a pack of cigarettes a day during the pregnancy, according to a study of statistics gathered in Denmark. The findings were recently published in The Lancet, the British medical journal. Researchers at the Gentofte University Hospital in Hellerup, Denmark, wrote that 500 Danish women were interviewed about smoking in their homes in an attempt to establish whether a link exists between birth weight and so-called passive smoking.

Living Contact Lens Procedure Used

SAN ANTONIO, Texas (UPI) — Surgeons are successfully offering some patients with problems too severe to be corrected by eyeglasses a living contact lens made from freeze-dried corneas.

"It's becoming recognized as exciting and useful rather than experimental," said Dr. George M. Lowy, a San Antonio eye specialist who recently performed the operation on a 28-year-old man.

The technique, called epikeratoplasty, was approved for general surgical use in the United States earlier this year. Dr. Lowy said the procedure involves using a commercially freeze-dried donor cornea that is ground much the way a contact lens is shaped. Eye specialists provide Allergan Medical Optics in Irvine, California, with the specifications to which they want a freeze-dried cornea cut. This altered cornea then is stitched on top of the patient's own cornea.

Free-Electron Laser Provides More Power and Flexibility

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

ADVANCES in the free electron laser have pushed it to the forefront of efforts to create intense light beams for a variety of revolutionary uses in medicine, chemistry, pharmaceuticals, electronics, energy production and beam weaponry.

Since the first laser flashed to life a quarter of a century ago, none has come along that is more radical in design than the free electron laser, its features endowing the device with great power and flexibility.

Only a dozen free electron lasers now operate in laboratories around the world, but researchers are racing to build others that are bigger and better.

Dr. Charles A. Brau, an FEL pioneer at the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico, said

'It will change the world as much as the invention of electricity'

free electron lasers had "the best shot at achieving the absolutely incredible power you need for the laser propulsion of rocket ships."

"Over the next decade, it's going to have a profound impact on basic science and application engineering," added Dr. John J. M. Madey, a physicist at Stanford University who invented the device.

"It's likely to be quite important," agreed Dr. Charles H. Townes, a physicist at the University of California who won the 1964 Nobel Prize in physics for his laser work. "It will do things other systems won't."

Lasers work by creating quick movements among electrons, tiny particles that normally orbit around the nucleus of an atom. Conventionally, when the electrons change orbit, they give off light and beams of radiation that are coherent, that is, their light waves are all in step with one another. Incredibly concentrated, laser light can bounce off the moon or bore through metal.

In contrast to regular lasers, FELs use electrons that are "free." This freedom results in all kinds of unusual qualities. An FEL can be "tuned" to any wavelength from microwave to the ultraviolet, and researchers are vying to extend its range up the electromagnetic spectrum to include X-rays.

In addition, FELs can develop enormous power. Where conventional lasers often work with an efficiency of a few percent, FELs have already achieved efficiencies of 42 percent and are heading for 70 percent and perhaps even higher.

The vision of creating huge bursts of laser light has led the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization, which runs research for President Ronald Reagan's SDI antimissile plan, to embark on a \$1-billion FEL test facility in the New Mexico desert. When finished in the early 1990s, the site, 2 miles wide and 10 miles long, will be staffed by hundreds of technicians. Just cooling the device will require more than 450 million gallons of water a year. It will be the biggest and most powerful laser on Earth.

The FEL was first envisioned by Dr. Madey in 1963, while he was a student at the California Institute of Technology. "I was a junior," he recalled recently. "By 1969, I finished the theory and then wrote the patent application. We got our first data in 1976 and had the first fully operational device in 1977."

Like many inventions, the FEL was at first viewed as a laboratory curiosity.

The device operates on a simple natural principle: An electron whose path is bent by a magnetic field will emit a photon or particle of light. Such emissions have been observed in electrons speeding through outer space near the magnetic fields of supernovae.

Dr. Madey, now a physicist at Stanford University, reasoned that, if powerful magnetic fields on Earth could be applied to a stream of billions of speeding electrons, laser light would result. "Each time the electron is deflected it emits a burst of radiation," noted Dr. Madey's FEL patent. "The combination of the individual bursts yields a beam."

Dr. Madey tried his novel idea on electron accelerators at Stanford University, an international center for such big machines. There, an accelerator boosted electrons to near the speed of light and fired them into a magnetic "wiggler" where they were forced to emit light, creating a laser beam.

What made Dr. Madey's device powerful and different was that it dealt exclusively with electrons, in contrast to conventional lasers which work by lifting a "significant" number of electrons into orbits high about the nuclei. When these electrons subsequently fall or are pushed back toward the nuclei, they produce a rush of photons that combine to produce a laser beam.

The problem from the standpoint of efficiency is twofold: Not all electrons are raised to higher orbits and raising them requires more energy than is released.

Dr. Madey's device manipulated electrons directly. Though seductive, the idea did not create an immediate sensation. As late as 1982, Dr. John D. Rafter, a physicist and laser consultant, was telling Congress that "it's a national travesty that free-electron lasers are not being pursued on a crash basis."

According to Dr. Townes, the Nobel laureate, "The primary reason it's been slow developing is that it's big and expensive."

Today, all that is starting to change, the device having become the darling of laser experimenters and in some cases shrinking physically, although even the smallest units still cost a few million dollars.

Medical researchers at the Massachusetts General Hospital and Stanford University, among other institutions, are exploring the use of FELs for surgery. Because of its unique control of electrons, an FEL can create laser bursts so strong and short that they literally blow off a layer of cells without heating structures underneath, a phenomena with many potential uses in medicine.

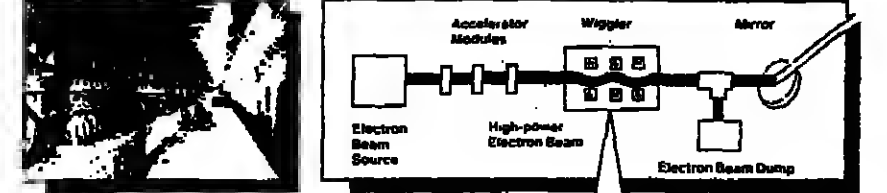
"We are delighted to participate in what we expect will be a new frontier," said Dr. J. Robert Buchanan, general director of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

At AT&T Bell Laboratories, where the transistor was invented, researchers are building an FEL for use in studying how electrons move in semiconductive materials, which are the basis of transistors and computer "chips." Since FELs are tuneable, their light can be used to selectively excite different types of semiconductors, allowing a host of insights.

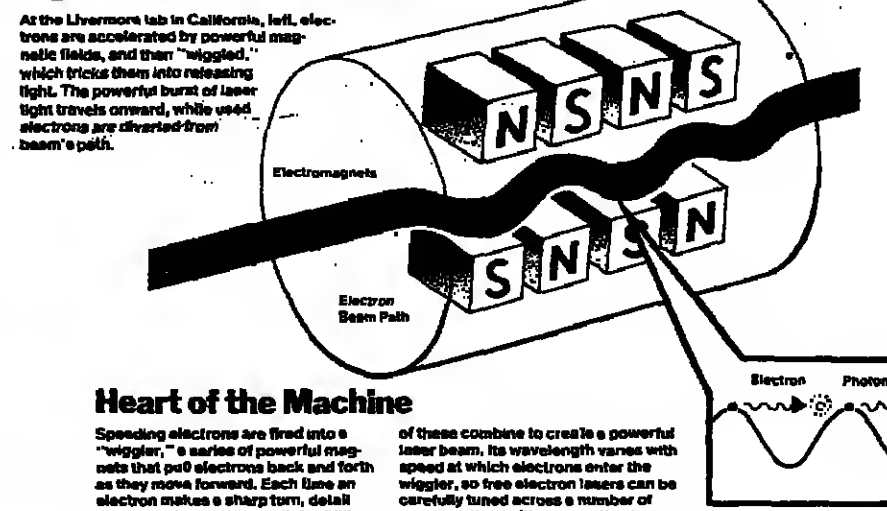
For materials research in general, the FEL is seen as a boon, especially as it reaches into the extreme ultraviolet. "With conventional lasers, all we can see right now in even modest-sized atoms is the outer electrons," said Dr. Brau of Los Alamos. "New wavelengths made available by the FEL will allow us to see deeper into the atoms and to study them in more detail."

FELs are envisioned for use in large-scale photochemistry, the laser light setting off chemical reactions for industrial use. "All kinds of things have been

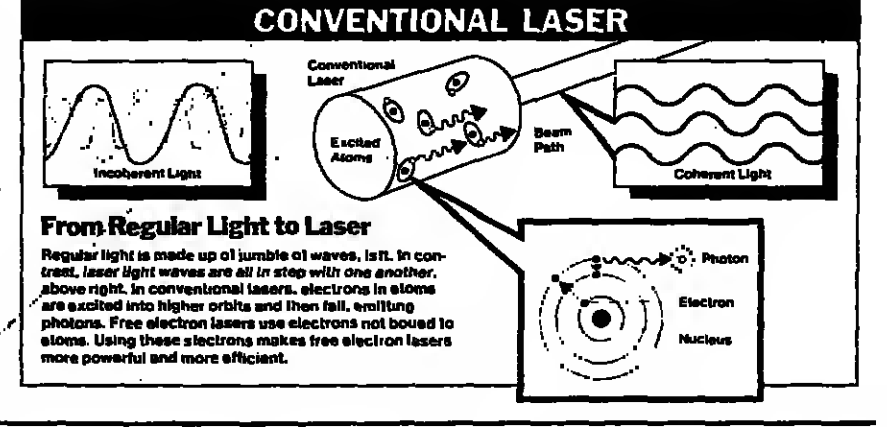
FREE ELECTRON LASER



Light from an Electron Gun



Heart of the Machine



From Regular Light to Laser

Regular light is made up of jumble of waves, left. In contrast, laser light waves are all in step with one another. Above right, in conventional lasers, electrons in atoms are excited into higher orbits and then fall, emitting photons. Free electron lasers use electrons not bound to atoms. Using these electrons makes free electron lasers more powerful and more efficient.

Don Orsick/The New York Times

looked at," said Dr. Madey, "commercial chemical synthesis, both organic and inorganic, pharmaceuticals, and even high-purity semiconductor."

FELs might one day be used to shoot down enemy missiles.

"Two years ago, there were a very, very few small laboratory versions of these, and mostly they were ideas on paper," Lieutenant General James A. Abrahamson, director of the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization, said recently. "Now, we have already demonstrated the most efficient laser in the world, operating at 42 percent, at the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory. And, as a result of that, we're ready to skip steps. We're ready to skip the intermediate steps and move directly to much larger versions."

In theory, free-electron lasers have great advantages as weapons because their wavelengths can be adjusted so as to best pass through the atmosphere. Generated on Earth, the beam would be bounced off a series of orbiting mirrors toward missiles over the Soviet Union. Some scientists have said that devising mirrors of such accuracy and protecting them from attack may be an insurmountable problem.

Currently, the Lawrence Livermore lab in California and the Los Alamos lab in New Mexico are racing

to perfect a giant new type of FEL, the winning design to be built in the New Mexican desert. Both laboratories are federal facilities devoted primarily to the design of nuclear weapons.

"I'd claim our approach is less risky," said Dr. William A. Barletta, a beam weapons official at the Lawrence Livermore lab. The main difference in the designs of the two laboratories is how electrons are accelerated rather than how they are wiggled to produce laser light.

At Los Alamos, Dr. Brau said that any FEL, no matter what its design, had advantages over other large lasers for antimissile defenses. "The main obstacle is getting rid of waste heat," he said. "But in FELs, with the electrons moving at nearly the speed of light, you dump them and the heat as well."

Looking further into the future, some researchers foresee a host of new roles for the FEL.

"It will change the world as much as the invention of electricity," said Dr. Rafter. "It will be used for power beaming, for propulsion of rocket ships, for fusion energy. It's the efficiency that makes it so attractive. In theory, the efficiency could be 100 percent. Practically, it's going to be somewhere around 70 percent."

NYSE Most Actives table with columns for Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

Market Sales table with columns for NYSE 3 p.m. volume, NYSE adv. vol., etc.

NYSE Index table with columns for Composite Index, Industrials, etc.

Wednesday's NYSE Closing logo and text.

AMEX Diary table with columns for Class, Prev., etc.

NASDAQ Index table with columns for Prev. Today, Week, etc.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns for Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns for Bonds, Utilities, etc.

NYSE Diary table with columns for Adv. Vol., Declined, etc.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns for Date, Vol., etc.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns for Industrials, Transp., etc.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns for Industrials, Transp., etc.

Previous NASDAQ Diary table with columns for Adv. Vol., Declined, etc.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns for High, Previous, etc.

Large table of stock prices for various companies, including AAR, ADT, etc.

NYSE Mixed; Volume Moderate

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were mixed late Wednesday in moderate trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 2.82 to 1,901.43 at 3 P.M. Advances led declines by less than an 8-7 ratio an hour before the close.

Volume at 3 P.M. was about 119.11 million shares, down from 130.87 million in the same period Tuesday.

Prices were mixed in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

"The market is temporarily overbought," said Alan Ackerman of Herzfeld & Stern.

Mr. Ackerman said the market made a good advance after the Federal Reserve's discount-rate cut and subsequent bank prime-rate reductions. Better performances by the oil stocks also have fueled the market's climb, he said.

But Mr. Ackerman and other analysts said investors were still uncertain about the impact the tax overhaul plan would have on the U.S. economy.

"This tax bill is so complicated it's got a lot of people going crazy trying to figure the thing out," said Eldon Grimm of Barr, Wilson & Co. Mr. Grimm said a weaker bond market and nervous profit-taking before the long Labor Day holiday weekend after a strong advance in August were pressuring the market.

Large table of stock prices for various companies, including AAR, ADT, etc.

(Continued on next page)

Statistics Index: AMEX price, ASX price, NYSE price, NYSE alpha, Commission, Commodities, Dividend

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1986

WALL STREET WATCH

The Third Utility: Water Attracts Analysts' Attention

NEW YORK — It is no secret that electric and telephone utilities have fared handsomely in a stock market environment partial to companies with rising dividends.

American Water Works has done so well, in fact, that advisers now are divided on its prospects.

Based in Wilmington, Delaware, American Water Works ranks as the giant in a relatively small industry. This utility holding company, according to the Standard & Poor's Corp., constitutes the largest group of privately owned waterworks systems in the United States, serving more than 500 communities in 20 states.

The stock has done so well, in fact, that analysts now are divided on its prospects. One who remains unabashedly bullish is Mark Matheson of Raymond, James & Associates Inc., a brokerage firm in St. Petersburg, Florida.

UT Milton Schlein of the Value Line Investment Survey regards the shares only as an "average" performer for the next 6 to 12 months. In mid-July, when the stock was selling at 33, the investment advisory service considered it to have above-average market potential.

"At this point, I think that investors in general are better off owning electric utility issues, where the yields are higher," Mr. Schlein said. "I believe the premiums on water utility stocks have gotten too excessive."

R. Thomas Sour of Gruntal & Co. said that, in view of the upward price momentum of most water utility stocks recently, "this could be a time to sell into strength."

American Water Works yields about 2.6 percent. On a fully diluted basis, the company earned \$3.01 a share last year. Mr. Schlein estimates profits at \$3.70 a share in 1986. Mr. Matheson is projecting earnings at \$3.75 a share for this year and at \$4.25 in 1987.

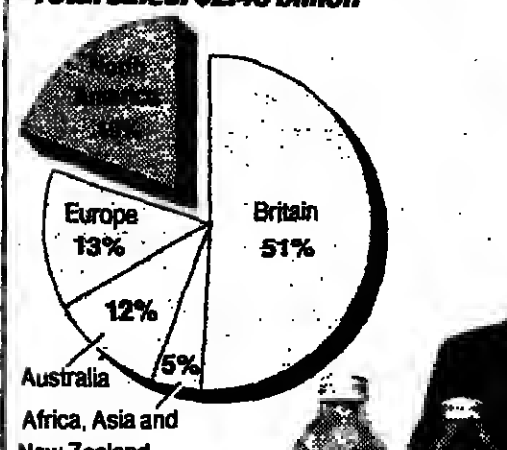
In January, directors of American Water Works raised the annual dividend to \$1.12 a share from \$1. Mr. Matheson said that management's stated goal calls for a 12-percent increase in dividends each year.

He also said the preferred American Water Works to the other two water utilities listed on the New York Stock Exchange. These are United Water Resources Inc. and Hydraulic Co. Both stocks have shown good price gains since last year. There are, in addition, a number of water utilities whose shares trade over-the-counter.

Analysts said that water company stocks periodically come See WATER, Page 13

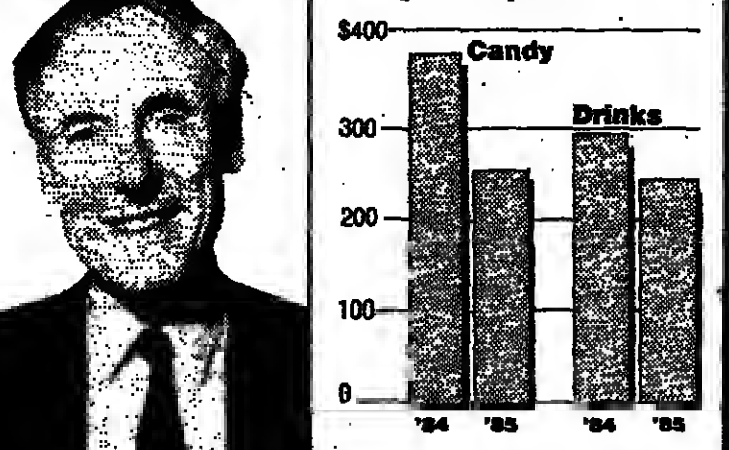
In Cadbury's Second-Largest Market

Regional distribution of 1985 sales, at annual average exchange rate. Total sales: \$2.43 billion



Sales Fell Last Year

Sales by segment in North America, in millions of dollars, at annual average exchange rates.



Sir Adrian Cadbury, the chairman, with some of the products manufactured by Cadbury Schweppes.

Soft Drinks Giving Cadbury New Sparkle

LONDON — For generations, it has been a favorite axiom of the Cadbury family: "There's one product that sells in good times and bad — a bar of chocolate."

But these days it is the soft-drink business of Cadbury Schweppes PLC, the British confectionery and beverage company based here, that is giving the company whatever sparkle it has.

Last spring the company bought the beverage operations of Canada Dry and Sunlight from RJR Nabisco for \$230 million. Now Cadbury has acquired a 30-percent stake in Dr Pepper Co. as a member of an investment group that is paying \$416 million.

"This is an opportunity to get a foothold in another segment of the drinks market," said Hugh R. Colman, Cadbury's finance director. He estimated that its recent purchases would give Cadbury about 8 percent, what he called "a respectable share," of the North American soft-drink market.

This would put it in third place, but far behind the leader, Coca-Cola Co., and No. 2 PepsiCo Inc. Sales in the U.S. soft-drink market amounted to \$25.5 billion last year, according to Beverage Digest, an industry newsletter.

If its soft-drink business is sparkling, that is particularly welcome to Cadbury Schweppes Inc., the company's North American operation. Chocolate, the traditional pillar of the company's business, last year proved to be Cadbury's downfall in the North American market, which accounted for one-quarter of its profits in 1984.

In the year ended December 1985, problems in the company's North American confectionery operations led to a 33-percent drop in total corporate pretax profit, to \$120.9 million. Sales fell 7.5 percent, to \$2.43 billion.

The problems also led briefly to a flurry of takeover rumors in London's financial district, but a bidder has yet to emerge, and analysts now are more encouraged by the company's new forays into soft drinks.

"We can see a good future for them," said David R. Lang, a food-industry analyst at Henderson Crosswhite, which is predicting pretax profit of about \$180 million for Cadbury this year. "We are comfortable with what they are doing," he added.

It was in 1984 that Cadbury, encouraged by steady progress in North America, decided to make investment there a top priority. The hope was to double Cadbury's share of the confectionery market from the 8 percent that it attained with the 1978 purchase of Peter Paul, makers of Almond Joy, and make it a clear third behind the giants, Mars Inc. and Hershey Chocolate Co.

But Cadbury badly misjudged the situation. "It's the only part of the business which went wrong, but it went badly wrong," said Leo D. Elery, the company's investor relations director.

The company failed to develop consumer demand, instead concentrating on pushing more chocolate onto retailers by giving incentives to food brokers. Chocolate bars piled up, and eventually Cadbury slashed its inventory by one-third.

"We were relying on the pressure of stock in trade to sell goods," said Sir Adrian Cadbury, the chairman and the third generation of Cadburys at the company, "and too little on a strategy which looked to the consumer."

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U.S. Efficiency Fell at Rate of 0.5% in Quarter

WASHINGTON — U.S. efficiency in producing goods and services declined in the second quarter for the first time since the depths of the 1981-82 recession, the government reported Wednesday.

The Labor Department said the productivity of U.S. workers slipped 0.5 percent at an annual rate in the quarter, pulled back by a 0.3-percent decline in output paired with a 0.2-percent increase in the number of hours worked.

That pairing meant that U.S. workers were working longer hours to produce less. Using preliminary data, the bureau last month had calculated that nonfarm business productivity increased 1.7 percent in the April-to-June quarter.

However, that was before the Commerce Department reported last week that the nation's gross national product, the broadest measure of economic health, rose at a weak annual rate of only 0.6 percent in the period.

Productivity, defined as output per hour, declined at a 3.5-percent annual rate in the fourth quarter of last year but rebounded at a 4.3-percent rate in the first quarter of this year.

Productivity, which advanced by 0.5 percent in 1985, has gained just 0.6 percent since the spring quarter of last year.

The only bright spot in Wednesday's report was a 2.2-percent rate of increase in manufacturing productivity, but the increase was the result of a 3.4-percent decline in work hours paired with a smaller 1.3-percent drop in output.

It was the first time that both manufacturing output and hours have declined since the fourth quarter of 1982, the tail end of the last recession.

Productivity in the durable goods, or heavy manufacturing sector, declined 0.5 percent as output fell back 4.9 percent in the face of a 4.6-percent rate of decline in work hours, the bureau said.

Productivity in non-durable manufacturing, on the other hand, rose at a 6.3-percent annual rate as output rose 4.7 percent while work hours declined 1.5 percent, it said.

If productivity in the service sector is also considered, total business productivity fell 0.5 percent at an annual rate in the second quarter following a 2.5-percent increase in the first quarter.

Hourly compensation increased 2.2 percent during the April-June period but rose 3.9 percent when a drop in the consumer price index is figured in. Unit labor costs increased 2.8 percent.

The government's attempt to measure the effectiveness of management and workers, the efficiency of supply systems and the effects of modernization and wrap them into one number has seldom satisfied economists.

But most agree that increased productivity is the key to improving a society's standard of living. As productivity rises, workers' wages and corporate profits can be increased without diminishing the value of currency or heightening inflation.

The United States is still the most productive nation in the world overall, according to economists, but other nations are fast closing the gap and have overtaken U.S. workers in key areas like steel production. (AP, UPI)

Frontier Air To File Under Chapter 11

DENVER — People Express Inc. announced Wednesday that it had failed to find a buyer for its Frontier Airlines subsidiary and that Frontier would file for protection from its creditors under the U.S. bankruptcy code.

By midday, however, papers had not been filed that would place Frontier under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, leading industry sources to believe that People Express was making a last-ditch effort to avoid that step.

People Express spokesmen made conflicting statements on Wednesday. One said, in response to inquiries, that People had failed to sell Frontier and would place it in bankruptcy proceedings Wednesday; another said a filing may not take place at all.

United Airlines agreed last month to buy Frontier for \$146 million, contingent on reaching agreement with the carrier's labor unions, but talks between the pilots' union and United have been fruitless.

Thomas A. Germska, a United spokesman, said Wednesday that the carrier still had an agreement to buy Frontier but that the transaction would be more difficult if Frontier files for protection.

Frontier, which has been grounded since Sunday, has been having a loss of \$1 million a day. Jamie Lindsay, vice chairman of the Airline Pilots Association, said he had heard that United and People were close to an agreement at a lower price. United already has paid People Express \$58 million for some of Frontier's assets.

Frontier's financial problems have ballooned into a major crisis at People Express. People Express bought Frontier last November for \$307 million and reported losses of \$10 million a month for the first half of this year.

In over-the-counter stock trading Wednesday morning, People Express plunged 75 cents to \$4.25 a share. (AP, Reuters)

Currency Rates

Table with columns for City, D.M., F.F., G.L., Gold, N.F., S.F., Y.F. and rows for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, New York, Tokyo, Zurich, etc.

Table with columns for Country, U.S. \$, U.S. \$/unit, U.S. \$/unit, U.S. \$/unit and rows for Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, India, etc.

Table with columns for Country, U.S. \$, U.S. \$/unit, U.S. \$/unit, U.S. \$/unit and rows for Japan, Korea, Malaysia, etc.

Table with columns for Term, Rate, Rate, Rate, Rate and rows for 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

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Matchmaking and Money Changing: The Currency Brokers

By Barnaby J. Feder NEW YORK — On Wall Street, nine firms that most people have never heard of, employing hundreds of hyperactive brokers, are helping to keep New York in the thick of the worldwide financial action.

The firms have nothing to do with stocks and bonds. They are middlemen, the matchmakers in an international around-the-clock auction of the world's currencies where more than \$50 billion changes hands each day in New York alone.

There is more of just about everything in today's international money markets than in the past: more players, more money, more hours of trading, more types of transactions, more trading centers. And brokers have been racing to keep up.

Almost all currency brokering in New York is handled by nine firms. The two largest are Lasser Marshall Inc. and Noonan, Asley & Pearce Inc. The brokers as a group now average \$25.9 billion in trades each day, up 84 percent from 1983, according to a spring survey of the market released Tuesday by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Direct interbank dealing accounts for the remainder of New York brokering activity. The brokers rely on international connections and open telephone lines to banks dealing in major currencies to generate their business.

With speed, discretion and information called from clients about the state of the market, they act as matchmakers for hundreds of banks wishing to trade the dollar for Deutsche marks, yen and other currencies.

Through brokers, the banks reduce their risks at a time when governments are taking a more active role in influencing currency trading, which has soared to unheard-of volumes of \$150 billion to \$200 billion a day and which continues around the clock, shifting from London to New York to the Far East.

Noonan is a subsidiary of Exco International PLC, the British brokering and money trading multinational. Exco & Mercantile Holdings PLC, a British company that owns Lasser Marshall Inc., is the world's largest foreign-exchange brokerage.

Noonan and Lasser are thought to share about half the New York brokering market. Other major firms, which also have wide-ranging international connections, are Tullet & Taylor, Harlow Meyer Savage Inc. and Bierbaum Martin Inc.

Tullet is the newest of the firms and the only one in private hands. Founded in London as Tullet & Riley in 1971, the firm sold a 45-percent stake to Tokyo Forex Inc., one of Japan's leading brokers, to establish itself quickly as an international presence.

Harlow Meyer, and a sister firm, Eurobrokers Harlow Inc., which trades money instruments other than currencies, are owned by Mills & Allen PLC of Britain. And Bierbaum, descended from brokers based in Düsseldorf and London, is now owned by Quadrex, a London-based securities firm.

Currency markets move on a mixture of news, rumor, hunch and projections based on technical charting of trends. Besides searching for the best prices for clients, brokers keep track of who is willing to deal with whom, and ease huge sums of money in and out of the market smoothly enough so that the positions and strategies of various clients remain hidden from each other.

Occasionally, such as when several major customers accept a bid at roughly the same time, a broker may find itself committed to deliver more of a currency than it has been given to sell. In such situations, the broker typically moves immediately into the market to cover its exposure.

The process depends on vast telephone networks. Noonan, for instance, has about 1,750 phone lines to customers, its branches in Toronto and San Francisco and overseas offices. It maintains dedicated lines — up to 20 to a bank — to separate dealings in different currencies in both the spot market (money to be delivered within two days) and the forward market (typically for delivery between one month and a year).

Leading brokers may slam together a dozen multimillion-dollar transactions a second when the market is busy, according to Mr. Tytler. "I've known brokers who yell rates on the phone as if the end of the world has just come in order to generate business," Mr. Tytler said. Even when business is slower, it is hardly relaxed. "No one at this company goes out for lunch," said

David Phillips, director at Bierbaum. Although brokers concentrate on arranging trades between a few score banks in each of the world's major financial centers, they also provide information and, in some cases, brokering services to smaller banks, corporations, investment banks and even individual speculators.

New York's older brokering firms puttered along for decades with a handful of employees helping banks trade among each other the currencies banks received from travelers, investors and businesses. Business exploded, however, in the 1970s as leading industrial nations abandoned their fruitless efforts to fix currency rates at the same time that modern communications knit together financial centers around the globe.

The changes encouraged banks and speculators to trade money as if it were potatoes or any other commodity in the hope of profiting on market changes. In a few short years, such speculative trading grew to dwarf the traditional commercial foreign-exchange dealing.

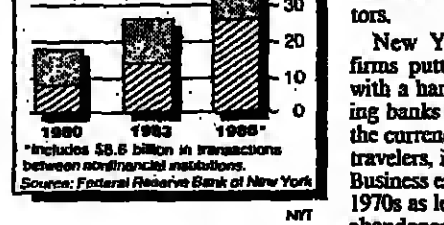
"When I joined in 1961, there were only two other brokers at Noonan and 13 in all of New York," said Algernon M. Eillen, Noonan's executive vice president and treasurer.

By 1978, when Noonan merged with London-based Asley & Pearce, it had 78 brokers. Today there are 250, squeezed into three floors 20 stories above the East River near Wall Street. Lasser is slightly larger. The total New York currency brokering industry is estimated at 800 to 1,000.

The typical New York currency brokerage office opens for business as early as 5:30 A.M. to handle clients who want to trade with the London market. Those allowed to sleep later arrive by 7 A.M. The larger firms have a second shift that carries on until midnight, allowing traders in New York to deal with the Far East. When the market is moving rapidly, the trading room is a sea of shouts, hand signals and flashing video screens.

But that does not mean that the brokers are thriving financially. They charge commissions on the basis of the amount of business they do with the client and how much it costs them to provide phone lines. The baseline commission is about \$6.25 per \$1 million trade. (AP, Reuters)

Trading Climbs in Foreign Exchange



Trading volume in foreign exchange, in billions of dollars. Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Markets Closed

Financial markets were closed Wednesday in India because of a holiday.

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Table with columns for City, Phone, Phone, Phone and rows for Basel, Dusseldorf, Geneva, Kassel, Munich, Zurich, etc.

CORUM advertisement featuring a watch and text: 'The Coin Watch. An exclusive creation of watchmaking art. CORUM SUISSE'.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

GM, Suzuki Announce Canadian Auto Venture

TORONTO — General Motors of Canada Ltd. and Suzuki Motor Co. of Japan announced plans Wednesday to set up a \$360-million joint venture that would produce 200,000 vehicles a year and make substantial use of U.S. and Canadian parts suppliers.

Smith, said in a prepared statement. "This partnership will produce not only new products and new processes but also a new sense of teamwork and dedication."

Sedgwick Profit Rises 18%; Takeover of Crump Planned

LONDON — Sedgwick Group PLC, Britain's largest independent insurance broker, said Wednesday that it had acquired Crump Companies Inc., the eighth-largest U.S. broker, for about \$307 million.

U.S. Tax Bill Expected to Trigger Rush of Mergers

By David A. Vise Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — The pace of U.S. corporate takeovers is expected to accelerate before the end of the year as a result of provisions in pending tax legislation that would eliminate certain merger-related tax benefits next year, according to legal experts.

In addition, under a current rule known as the General Utilities provision, the acquired company in certain kinds of takeovers also can avoid paying corporate taxes when it is sold, passing all of the takeover proceeds on to shareholders.

that, otherwise, you will increase the tax on people who incorporated the corner grocery store." Mike Rollyson, a partner in the Washington office of the law firm of Davis, Polk & Wardwell, said he thinks the provision's repeal would lower prices paid in many takeovers, an argument with which Mr. Faber disagrees.

California To Revise Unitary Tax On Firms

By Robert Lindsey New York Times Service SAN FRANCISCO — The California legislature, to the approval of lobbyists from Japan and Britain, has voted to overhaul the state's unitary method of tax on multinational corporations.

At one point in the tax-overhaul process, serious consideration was given to repealing the General Utilities provision retroactively to November 1985, a move that would have imposed significant tax liability on mergers already completed.

Anderson Clayton & Co., a U.S. food conglomerate, said it had a definitive agreement with 13 banks to provide \$255 million of the \$480 million required to buy back 8 million of its shares.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION To the Holders of TEXTRON INTERNATIONAL INC. (now Textron Inc.) 7% Guaranteed Sinking Fund Debentures Due 1987

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9 YEARS

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Aug 27

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Ends Weaker in Europe on Rate Outlook

Reuters
LONDON — The dollar lost early gains Wednesday to close generally lower in Europe, but it failed to break out of the narrow trading range established in the past week.

Dealers said the currency's near-term trend remained unclear, but that it largely hung on whether West Germany and Japan will lower their domestic interest rates.

However, West Germany's Bundesbank said Wednesday that it would not hold a press conference after Thursday's regular council meeting, indicating that no action would be taken at the meeting to lower rates.

"The market assumes that there won't be a cut in the West German

discount rate tomorrow," said one U.S. dealer.

And the Bank of Japan's governor, Satoshi Sumita, reiterated Wednesday that the Japanese central bank has no immediate plan to approve a further cut in its benchmark discount rate.

In London, the dollar closed at 2.0445 DM and 154.70 yen, down slightly from 2.0495 and 154.90 there on Tuesday. The British pound ended at \$1.4845, up marginally from \$1.4830.

Dealers said that few in the market now believe that West Germany's 3.5-percent discount rate will be cut anytime soon. But there had been expectations, which appeared to fade Wednesday, of some move to lower the largely symbolic Lombard rate, now at 5.5 percent.

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Bid, Ask, Spread. Includes Deutsche mark, Swiss franc, Japanese yen, French franc.

But the Bundesbank is thought to fear the expansionary consequences of cutting rates when money stock growth is well above target and the economy is apparently robust.

Dealers said a reluctance to adopt fresh positions ahead of Thursday's scheduled release of U.S. leading indicators for July and Friday's report on the trade deficit for the same month also held down the dollar.

The indicators are expected to show an increase of 0.5 percent to 0.7 percent while the U.S. trade report is expected to show a deficit of \$14 billion to \$15 billion, analysts said.

"The statistics due later this week don't bode well for the economy," one dealer said.

The approach of the U.S. Labor Day holiday on Monday also has made some dealers unwilling to take up new positions, they said.

In other markets, meanwhile, the dollar was fixed at midday in Frankfurt at 2.0595 DM, up more than 1 pfennig from 2.0453 at the Tuesday fixing, and at 6,7400 French francs in Paris, up from 6,7030. It closed in Zurich at 1.6487 Swiss francs, down from 1.6500.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Rawl to Replace Garvin as Exxon's Chairman

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Cliffton C. Garvin Jr. will step down as Exxon Corp.'s chairman and chief executive officer on Jan. 1, 1987, Exxon announced Wednesday.

Lawrence G. Rawl, 48, has been elected to take his place, the company said. Mr. Rawl was named senior vice president and a director in 1980 and became president in 1985.

Exxon, the world's largest oil company, said Mr. Garvin would reach the mandatory retirement age of 65 in December. He will also resign as a board member on Jan. 1.

Lee R. Raymond, 58, was elected to replace Mr. Rawl as president. Mr. Raymond has been a senior vice president and director since 1984.

Great Western Financial Corp., the third-largest U.S. thrift holding concern, said Monday that its president and chief operating officer, Robert B. Holmes, was resigning.

Mr. Holmes, who also is resigning as a director, said his departure was amicable. "This has been a difficult decision for me," he said. But he added, "I have decided that I would like one more chance to run

a company on my own and have elected to take the plunge." Atlantic Richfield Co. said Robert O. Anderson, former chief executive officer, has announced that he will resign as a director and that he plans to form an independent oil and gas company.

Overland Express Inc. said it had named Frank Andrusik to the newly created position of president and chief operating officer, effective immediately. William Hagerman will continue as chairman and chief executive officer.

Banco Exterior de España will close its Bahrain-based Middle East representative office on Sept. 15, the manager, José Fabrega, said. The closing will leave Bahrain without any direct Spanish bank representation after the closure of Banco de Vizcaya's offshore banking unit at the end of July. Mr.

Fabrega said the decision to close the representative office, opened in 1979, is part of Banco Exterior's restructuring of its international network. The bank's interests in the Middle East will continue to be served primarily through links with two other banks.

General Electric Corp. sources said Gary C. Wendt would replace Robert C. Wright as chief executive of Pratt & Whitney's Commercial Products Division. Pratt & Whitney is a unit of United Technologies Corp.

Commotry Exchange Inc. has named Martha L. Brecher vice president and general counsel. Before this appointment, she was associate counsel to the exchange. Eastern Air Lines said its president, Joseph B. Leonard, has received a \$30,000 salary increase, a month after he ordered operating expenses pared by \$100 million at the financially troubled airline.

NWA's Detroit Flights Grow

MINNEAPOLIS — NWA Inc. said Wednesday that beginning Oct. 1, its Northwest Airlines will have 269 daily departures from Detroit in a new schedule that includes flights of Republic Airlines, which Northwest acquired Aug. 12. It said the 269 daily flights equal the total number of departures now flown separately by both airlines from Detroit.

Water: The Third Utility

(Continued from first finance page) into favor, thanks to conjecture that the companies might sell some of their land for development purposes. "Every water utility has an undeveloped land in order to protect the purity of its reservoirs," one industry source said.

"But you must be careful about such land holdings," Mr. Matheson said. "A lot of this land is under reservoirs and lakes. Furthermore, development of a utility's land can be subject to various state laws, zoning changes and community resistance."

The basic business of these companies is to provide water service for residential and other customers. Their profits depend to a considerable extent upon the vagaries of the weather. The absence of severe winter storms, for example, helps to keep maintenance expenses low.

THE EUROMARKETS

Yen Sector Draws Most Attention

By Christopher Pizze

LONDON — The yen sector was the feature in the primary market Wednesday.

The expected 60-billion-yen issue emerged for Austria, and there was a highly successful 20-billion-yen equity-warrant bond issue for a Swiss Bank Corp. subsidiary.

The straight secondary market sectors generally ended slightly easier after quiet trading as hopes faded that there would be a further round of international interest-rate cuts soon, dealers said.

Besides the yen sector, the primary sector was relatively quiet, with no new plain dollar straight being launched.

Austria's two-tranche yen bond issue was felt by dealers to be on the tight side and both parts ended on their total feet. The 40-billion-yen, 10-year tranche pays 5% percent and was priced at 101 1/4, while the 20-billion-yen, 15-year tranche was priced at 101 3/4 and has a 5 1/2-percent coupon. The lead manager was Daiwa Europe Ltd. The first tranche closed at a dis-

count of 2 bid, while the second was quoted at a discount of 2 1/2 bid.

The other issue of the day was for SBC Finance (Cayman Islands) Ltd. The 20-billion-yen, seven-year bond issue pays an indicated coupon of 7 percent and was led by Swiss Bank Corp. International.

Each bond has 21 warrants attached, each of which is exercisable into a bearer participation certificate of the parent bank and guarantor, Swiss Bank Corp. The price will be fixed Sept. 1.

The combination of the opportunity to invest in a prime Swiss bank name coupled with the recent surge in share prices internationally meant that the issue became an instant success with investors. Swiss Bank Corp. International quoted the issue at 104 1/4 bid, 103 1/4 asked at the close, far above its par issue price.

In very late trading, the expected launch for Electricité de France emerged as a 20-billion-yen bond issue paying 5% percent over 10 years and priced at 101 1/4. The lead manager was Yamaichi International (Europe) Ltd.

Den Danske Provisbank A/S launched \$100 million in five-year floating-rate notes paying the six-month London interbank offered rate with no margin. The issue was lead-managed by Shearson Lehman Brothers International and did not trade widely.

Nipponensko Co. launched a \$100-million equity-warrant bond issue with an indicated coupon of 3% percent.

Back in the secondary markets, dealers said there was some disappointment about the comment from the governor of the Bank of Japan, Satoshi Sumita, that owo is not the time for a further easing of credit policy.

Also hurting sentiment was the news that the Bundesbank would not hold a press conference after its council meeting Thursday. Although this did not in itself rule out a discount or Lombard rate reduction — there was no press conference before the last cut — dealers said they felt that the discount rate would be left unchanged, though a reduction in the Lombard rate was a possibility.

CADBURY: Beverages Gain Strength Over Chocolate

(Continued from first finance page)

million, compared with a pretax profit of \$49.3 million in 1984. The 1985 loss would have been greater if not for a profit of \$1.6 million in drinks. Total revenue for the North American operation in 1985 amounted to \$464 million, down 40 percent.

To correct the situation, Cadbury embarked on a major restructuring of its North American operations, streamlining the group into two product-related divisions, from seven; reducing the number of management levels and eliminating more than 30 percent of the group's North American executives.

The company said that it intended to focus on successful "niche" products, such as the Cadbury's cream egg, a hollow chocolate egg filled with cream, rather than taking on its major competitors.

Last year's fall in profits severely undermined the London financial

district's confidence in Cadbury Schweppes. But company moves, such as shedding its unprofitable health and hygiene division and domestic food and beverage division through management buyouts, have restored some confidence.

The acquisition of Canada Dry and Smukit should give Cadbury a niche in mixers, a market that has been growing as adults shun sweet drinks. The company, in fact, prefers to describe its niche as "adult soft drinks," pointing out that many of its products are consumed on their own.

And like its other drink business, its investment in Dr. Pepper allows the company to avoid direct confrontation with the Coca-Cola and Pepsi behemoths.

For Cadbury Schweppes, balancing the confectionery and beverage business is a century-old experience. The company is the result of a merger in 1969 of two vener-

able British companies: Cadbury, which was founded in 1824 as a cocoa and coffee business, and Schweppes, which was founded in 1793 by a Swiss emigrant to Britain to manufacture artificial mineral water.

For the company overall, confectionery still holds a slim edge over beverage.

That is partly because Cadbury's confectionery business is receiving some good news in Britain, where it has about 30 percent of the market. For years Cadbury, once the biggest British confectionery company, had been losing ground to Rowntree Macintosh and Mars.

But recently it has had a marketing triumph with Wispa, a bar of aerated chocolate. Last year, in its first full year of national distribution, Wispa became the third best-selling brand in the market, and accounted for much of Cadbury's profit improvement in Britain.

Wednesday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time. For The Associated Press.

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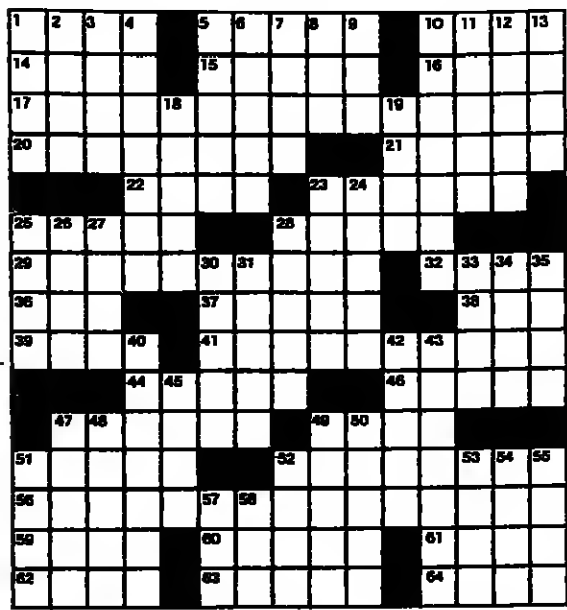
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Vertical text on the right edge of the page, likely a page number or index reference.



ACROSS

1 Become bored
5 Athletic tracks
10 Form of pollution
14 Mine, to Denton
15 County in Ky.
16 "I Love Mumbo," 1954 song
17 Dodger infielder: 1937-47
20 Printing mark
21 Relating to a cereal
22 "And Then There Were...": Christie
23 Spread outward
25 He wrote "The Master Builder"
26 Gladden
28 Former model-talk-show personality
32 Lined
36 Supplement, with "Veg"
37 Runne (Happy New Year): Fr.
38 Swiss canton
39 Reduce a sail
41 Baseball Hall of Famer
44 Match site
46 Sheriff's men
47 Melodious
48 Eager

DOWN

1 S.A. rodent
2 Hebrew prophet
3 Pillage
4 Compared
5 Liquid portion of a fat
6 "Triste": Sibelius
7 Sultanabad, today
8 Anne Jackson stage vehicle: 1964
9 Red or Dead
10 Impaled
11 Having a dull finish
12 Chase
13 Talmudic
18 Sardonically literary style

19 Get one's (army)
23 Swift
24 Powerful bean
25 Decorator of sorts
26 Clam follower
27 Saick or
28 Nine: Comb. form
31 Cat...tails
33 Operates
34 God of love
36 Cable
40 Woven fabrics
42 Nickname, in Navarra
43 Fermented milk foods
45...poly
47 A poplar
48 Sublease
49 Composer
50 Alpha, beta, Harold
51 Slightly open
52 Secluded valley
53 Over
54 Carry
55 Sufficient, tactically
57 Bowl sound
58 "to Napoleon": Schoenberg;

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEEBLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



"Read it again, Dad. I could listen to the three little bears all night."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NEETA
FECEN
DRIHNE
INDATE

Now arrange the circled letters to form a five-letter answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: CIRCLES HIS

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	34	27	Beijing	22	18
Amsterdam	17	14	Bombay	32	28
Antwerp	17	14	Calcutta	32	28
Berlin	17	14	Delhi	32	28
Bombay	32	28	Hong Kong	32	28
Buenos Aires	28	24	Manila	32	28
Cardiff	17	14	Osaka	22	18
Chicago	17	14	Seoul	22	18
Copenhagen	17	14	Singapore	32	28
Dallas	17	14	Tokyo	22	18
Dublin	17	14			
Frankfurt	17	14			
Hamburg	17	14			
London	17	14			
Los Angeles	17	14			
Madrid	17	14			
Moscow	17	14			
New York	17	14			
Paris	17	14			
Prague	17	14			
Rome	17	14			
Sao Paulo	17	14			
Stockholm	17	14			
Toronto	17	14			
Washington	17	14			
Yokohama	17	14			

BOOKS

THE FRENZY OF RENOWN: Fame and Its History

By Leo Braudy. 649 pages. \$27.50. Oxford University Press, 200 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Erich Segal

IN 1967, while working on the film "The Yellow Submarine," I had to consult with the Beatles late one evening at the Abbey Road studios where they were recording. As my taxi pulled up, a throng of teen-age girls swarmed around it. Upon spying me, one perceptive adolescent cried, "Aw, it's nobody!" I could only soothe my bruised ego by recalling that Odysseus had once posed as "Nobody" to escape the Cyclops. But then, Odysseus was an epic paradigm of the anti-hero, in contrast to Achilles who chose a short and glorious life over a long and inconspicuous one.

Leo Braudy's remarkably ambitious book traces what he calls the "metamorphic" concept of fame as an ever-changing but always accurate cultural barometer from the early Greek notion of a single hero striving for "deathless glory" to our own age, which Andy Warhol has characterized as one in which everyone will be famous for 15 minutes. It is an impressive tour de force, in which the author is at various times historian, art and literary critic, philosopher, philologist, and media maven.

Braudy begins his history with Alexander the Great, who "created a vocabulary and a group of gestures" that were reproduced by others. But Alexander, himself captivated by the precedent of Achilles, was haunted by the fear of being unable to live up to the reputation of his heroic paragon. He traveled everywhere with the Hellenistic equivalent of a press corps, consisting of historians and poets whose task it was to immortalize his deeds. But, according to an oft-told legend, Alexander broke down at the tomb of Achilles, sobbing that he had no Homer to sustain the memory of his exploits.

In one of his best sections, Braudy describes the Roman obsession with Alexander, especially on the part of Julius Caesar, who emerges as a fascinating figure, a conscious actor in the drama of his own composing: "Caesar" is a concept to Julius Caesar, the public version of himself, connected to yet different from his private nature, a separate self that he constantly reshapes and redefines.

Here, as throughout the book, Braudy's vision is all-encompassing. Discussing the importance of historians in the careers of Julius Caesar and his nephew, Augustus, he remarks, "A clear continuity in the interplay between theater and politics stretches from the theater of Pompey (53 B.C.) to Renaissance

England down to the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts." He might well have added Ronald Reagan. For, while Cicero was merely tutored by the famous actor Roscius, American politics fuses the personae of player and politician.

The author reminds us that the age of Augustus was also the age of Christ, whom Satan unsuccessfully tempts with the promise of earthly glory. "Yet at the same time His career furnishes a pattern of grandeur from His refusal, a theater for His refusal." This contrast — and conflict — provides the central theme for most of Braudy's book, for it characterizes nearly two millennia of history between Augustus and Jesus and Napoleon. During this time we observe a constant ambiguity about fame itself — a tug-of-war between Roman ostentation and Christian inwardness, between artistic self-assertion and withdrawal. Thereafter came "the democratization of fame," which occurred in the 18th century when the revolutions in France and the United States radically broadened the potential constituency for celebrity. Suddenly anybody could aspire to be an Alexander.

The variations of this theme are remarkably profuse. To accommodate them, Braudy often treats complementary or contrasting pairs within a single period; for example, the graphic artists Mantegna and Dürer, Shakespeare and Ben Jonson, Rousseau and Franklin, Byron and Napoleon, Koussevitzky and Carlyle and Emerson, Emily Dickinson and Walt Whitman. The author links in media — codes, the printing press, daguerotype, photography, radio, film and television — affected the perception of fame.

He also deals with the handmaidens of fame commonly known as "fan hood." He cites Boswell as the first and paradigmatic fan, and with good reason, since Dr. Johnson's biographer also made adoring pilgrimages to meet Voltaire and Rousseau. But it is safe to assume that there were fans from the moment there was fame.

Braudy is at his most thought-provoking and imaginative in discussing American fame. In the New World, he writes, "the pursuit of self-fulfillment seemed to be an aspiration from the Founding Fathers themselves." Ben Franklin set the pattern of a new concept of personal fame, which was "ashamed of no origin."

To call attention to the tiny lapses of a book of this scope would be unfair. Every reader will enjoy finding a few things he might have added. Verdi, for example, is a wonderful illustration of 19th-century fame in the best sense — a national idol composing in an international language, using grand subjects from history to demonstrate his ideals of peace and the unification of Italy. But then, perhaps the book is already a bit long.

By the way, Achilles, who chose glory and a short life, had a chance to think things over in the underworld. At the time he was visited by Odysseus (in "The Odyssey, Book II") he had concluded that he would rather be the most wretched being on earth than king of all the dead. It was, of course, too late.

Erich Segal, a classical scholar and novelist, wrote this review for The Washington Post.

Classical Concert for Refugee Aid

The Associated Press
GENEVA — The UN High Commissioner for Refugees announced plans for Classic Aid, a Sept. 30 concert here which it hopes will raise \$2 million to aid refugees. The concert will feature Lotin Mazzel conducting the Monte Carlo Philharmonic.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	P	A	R	T	A	F	T	S	A	M	O	S	
P	E	R	T	A	N	O	A	E	L	I	D	E	
A	L	E	G	S	C	O	T	R	E	L	E	E	
N	E	T	H	S	E	T	A	R	E	C	O	R	D
S	E	E	T	H	E	B	R	A	N				
F	E	L	L	A	V	E	R	G	E	R			
F	A	I	R	A	L	E	E	A	L	A	E		
B	A	S	E	B	A	L	L	P	L	A	I	E	
A	R	I	L	E	A	S	E	G	L	E	N		
R	E	A	D	E	R	T	E	P	E				
N	I	P	A	A	R	O	M	A					
O	U	T	E	R	L	E	R	N	A	D	A		
O	R	A	S	A	I	R	S	A	N	E	W		
P	A	N	E	L	T	U	N	E	R	O	L	E	
S	L	I	A	D	E	A	M	E	S	D	R	I	E

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

heart ace and ruffed the diamond return. Rather than try

ON the diagrammed deal, from a mixed pair match, the winners used the Jacoby two no-trump response, a show-up, en route to a slam. When the three-diamond rebid, promising at most a single trick, suggested a perfect fit, one-bids were used to reach six spades.

South won the diamond lead in the dummy and drew trumps. She drove out

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South: 1♣ Pass 2NT Pass 3♣ Pass 4♠ Pass 5♣ Pass 6♠ Pass 7♣ Pass

West led the diamond king.

WEST: ♠ J 7 7
♥ Q J 2
♦ K Q 10 8
♣ 8 7 5 4

EAST: ♠ 8
♥ 8 7 6
♦ 8 7 5 4
♣ Q 8 3

SOUTH (D): ♠ K 10 5 2
♥ K Q 3
♦ 6
♣ J 10 2

hearts and then fall back on the club finesse — a plan that would have failed if she cashed the ace and king of clubs. Then she ran her remaining trumps, squeezing East in hearts and clubs to bring home the slam.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Press Aug. 27

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam	London	Paris	Singapore	Tokyo
ABN 402 1/2	AA Corp 129 1/2	Alcatel 78 1/2	Asahi 240 1/2	Asahi 240 1/2
AGF 327 1/2	Alcatel 78 1/2	Alcatel 78 1/2	Asahi 240 1/2	Asahi 240 1/2
AGF 327 1/2	Alcatel 78 1/2	Alcatel 78 1/2	Asahi 240 1/2	Asahi 240 1/2

Turkey	Canada	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1000 Mclon H X	4774 Bank Merit	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	+ 1/2
1000 Mclon H X	4774 Bank Merit	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	+ 1/2
1000 Mclon H X	4774 Bank Merit	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	+ 1/2

THURSDAY FORECAST - CHANNEL: Rough, FRANKFURT: Variable. TEMPE: 71-79. LONDON: Showers, Temp. 17-19. MADRID: Partly cloudy, Temp. 20-28. PARIS: Partly cloudy, Temp. 19-24. ROME: Cloudy, Temp. 18-24. SAN FRANCISCO: Partly cloudy, Temp. 54-64. TOKYO: Partly cloudy, Temp. 21-28. WASHINGTON: Partly cloudy, Temp. 64-74.

IN THE HEAVENLY TRIBUNE, A FULL PAGE OF SCIENCE AND MEDICINE

SPORTS

Oklahoma, Michigan on Top; Holtz on Spot

By Gordon S. White Jr.
NEW YORK — While Oklahoma and the other powers of U.S. college football...

pure wishbone offense, and in 1985 led the nation's quarterbacks in rushing with 95.7 yards a game...

Ole State is strong with Jim Karstoss, a big quarterback who passed for more than 2,300 yards in 1985...

return to Oklahoma, which would up No. 1 in 1985. The Sooners should repeat despite a tough early schedule...

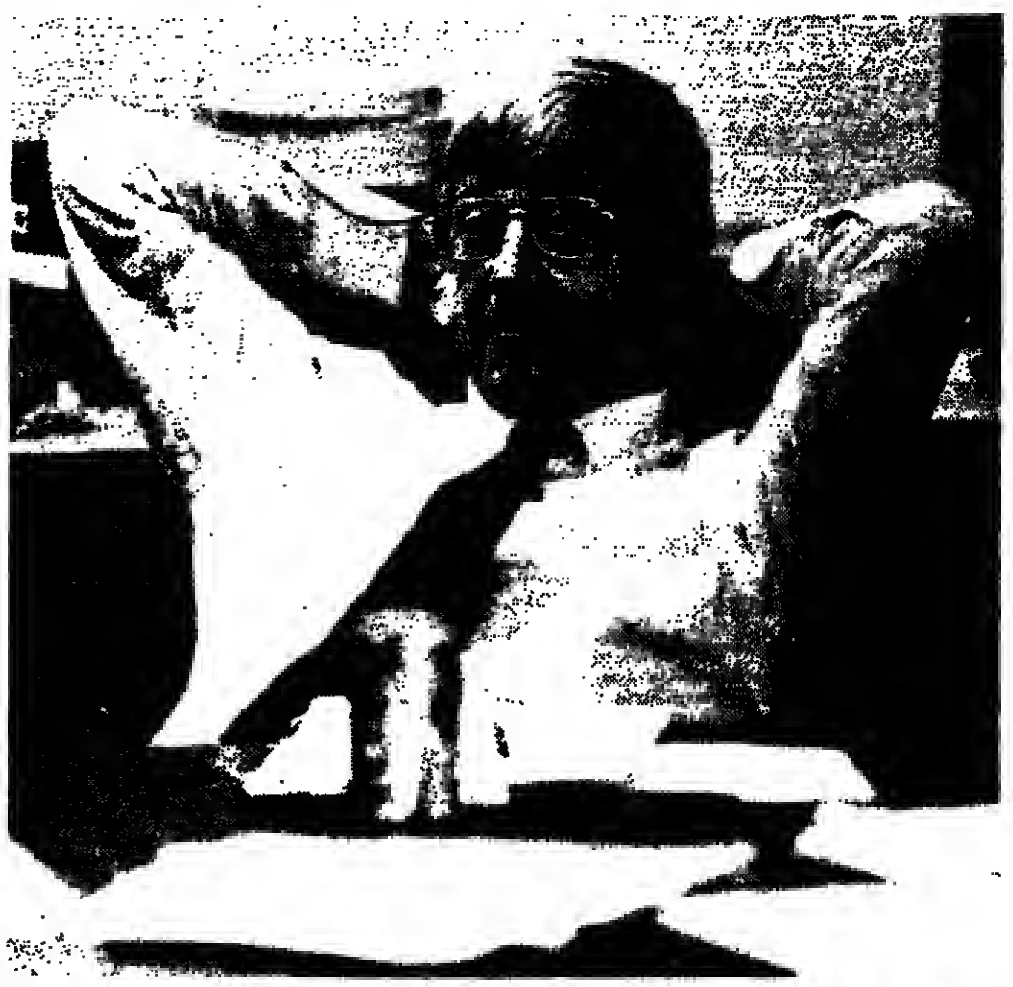
U.S. COLLEGE FOOTBALL PREVIEW

players hard in an effort to bring back what Notre Dame once had — more victories than defeats. It will take the Irish at least a season to regain a spot among the best...

Michigan was the most underrated team in the nation going into the 1985 season and the Wolverines came through with a 10-1 mark...

Coach Joe Paterno will turn 60 in December, just before Penn State's 100th football team — and his 21st — plays in another bowl game.

WEST
Under Coach Terry Donahue and offensive coordinator Homer Smith, UCLA might beat any team in the nation...



Lou Holtz, an experienced coach whose task it is to restore Notre Dame's winning tradition.

Each leads the offense of a well-balanced team. Oklahoma and Michigan probably have the strongest defenses, so the Sooners and Wolverines are picked to finish where they did last year — first and second.

Michigan was the most underrated team in the nation going into the 1985 season and the Wolverines came through with a 10-1 mark.

Coach Paterno will turn 60 in December, just before Penn State's 100th football team — and his 21st — plays in another bowl game.

WEST
Under Coach Terry Donahue and offensive coordinator Homer Smith, UCLA might beat any team in the nation...

known quality quarterbacks in major college football. Brigham Young Coach Lavell Edwards hasn't been without a superb quarterback since 1973...

McEnroe, Tulasne, Mayotte Drop Openers

NEW YORK — John McEnroe fulfilled his own prophecy of doom, bowing out in the first round of the U.S. Open tennis championships Tuesday with barely a whimper...

Annacoe, 23, is a gifted player who has always been just a shot short against the best players. As he and McEnroe passed in a half-way after the match, he said softly, "John, I'm sorry."

U.S. OPEN TENNIS

lost to hard-serving David Pate, 3-6, 6-3, 6-1, 5-7. McEnroe, 23, and No. 14 Tim Mayotte, a Wimbledon semifinalist who squandered triple-match point...

McEnroe, 23, is a gifted player who has always been just a shot short against the best players. As he and McEnroe passed in a half-way after the match, he said softly, "John, I'm sorry."

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Table with columns for American League and National League, listing teams and scores.

Tennis

U.S. Open Results

Table listing tennis match results for the U.S. Open, including player names and scores.

European Soccer

Table listing European soccer match results, including team names and scores.

Major League Standings

Table showing Major League Standings for the American League and National League, including East and West divisions.

Transition

BASEBALL
KANSAS CITY—Moved Red Barber from 15th to 16th in the 21-day disabled list...

Blue 1-Hits Expos Through 9; Giants Win in 12th

SAN FRANCISCO — The San Francisco Giants know Vida Blue is pitching well this season. They know they could reward him with a few victories along the way...

Mike Moore scattered nine hits over 7 1/2 innings and rookie Mickey Vernon hit a two-run double to highlight a four-run fifth that put the Mariners past Baltimore...

BASKETBALL ROUNDUP

Mathew grounded to shortstop Craig Reynolds, who threw late to second. Second baseman Bill Doran tried to get Matthews at first, but his throw hit Trillo on the helmet...

Baseball

ROYALS 6, White Sox 1: In Chicago, George Brett hit two bases-empty homers and Steve Balboni added a two-run shot as Kansas City won for the seventh time in its last 11 outings...

Advertisement for Blancpain watches, featuring a large image of a watch and the text 'IB 1735 BLANCPAIN Since 1735 Masterpieces of swiss watchmaking art GOLAY FILS & STAHL'.

ART BUCHWALD

The Real-Estate Rich

WASHINGTON — A report of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress indicates that the concentration of wealth in this country is falling into the hands of fewer and fewer people. The conclusion is that the rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer.



Buchwald

barrel they took away our Master-cards." "So from being rich you became poor overnight."

Hokusai Print Blocks

BOSTON — The Boston Museum of Fine Arts said Tuesday it has found in storage what it believes to be the only complete and original sets of Japanese wooden printing blocks designed by the 19th century artist Katsushika Hokusai.

I decided to seek out a real estate mogul who is getting richer. I found him looking out of his new tower office building which took up 20 acres of Central Park (he had gotten a variance from the zoning board).

Wealthy Young Find Fulfillment Giving to Causes

By Kathleen Teltsch New York Times Service BOSTON — Annie Hoffman is far from being a dilettante do-gooder. She works hard at her pottery business — and at giving away her money.

Other such foundations include North Star in New York, Crossroads in Chicago and most recently Live Oak in Austin, Texas. All were established with the assistance of young donors who advocate "change, not charity" and give money to groups organizing poor people and to people discriminated against because of color, sexual preference, physical and mental disabilities, religion or politics.

NELSON MANDELA



Annie Hoffman in her studio: Giving away her inherited money "freed me from being bottled up inside."

From an inheritance left by his mother and father, who was a banker. For 10 years, he has supported Haymarket and environmental, arts and homosexual-rights groups. "I grew up isolated by birth because of the money and later because I was gay," Becker said.

PEOPLE

Prince Struts His Stuff For 5,000 in Frankfurt

Prince took 5,000 West German fans by storm Tuesday night when he strutted on stage in Frankfurt in a wide-brimmed black hat, high heels, a tight black costume and a gold chain encircling his hips. He sang his chart-topping singles including "1999," "Kiss and Raspberry Beret" and raised a roar of laughter when he asked: "Are there any German shepherds in the house tonight?" before launching into "How much is that doggie in the window?"

A chess magazine in Moscow has printed the first work by Vladimir Nabokov ever openly published in his native land, hailed the once-banned émigré author as a master of language and metaphor. Publication of a 2,000-word excerpt from Nabokov's memoirs in the magazine 64 came nine years after he died and more than 30 years after his novel "Invitation of a Lullaby" became a sensation in the West.

Western New England College officials are entitled to refuse admission to a man accused of rape because officials feel his presence would disturb women students, a court has ruled in Springfield, Massachusetts. Judge William Welch's decision Tuesday rejecting Michael R. Hoffman's request for a preliminary injunction against the 800-student law school means Hoffman can't begin his studies until the criminal case is resolved.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Advertisement for 'A WORLD OF JOB OPPORTUNITIES' and 'ANNOUNCEMENTS'.

Real estate listings under 'REAL ESTATE FOR SALE' and 'REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE'.

Real estate listings under 'REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE' and 'REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE'.

Real estate listings under 'REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE' and 'REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE'.

Advertisement for 'BOATS & RECREATIONAL VEHICLES' and 'EMPLOYMENT'.

Advertisement for 'MOVING' and 'interdean'.

Advertisement for 'REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE'.

Advertisement for 'REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE'.

Advertisement for 'REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE'.

Advertisement for 'EMPLOYMENT' and 'EXECUTIVE POSITIONS AVAILABLE'.

Advertisement for 'ALLIED' and 'THE SECRET'S OUT!'.

Advertisement for 'BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES' and 'ATTENTION EXECUTIVES'.

Advertisement for 'BUSINESS SERVICES' and 'BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES'.

Advertisement for 'FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS' and 'PLATINUM GONE US\$400?'.

Advertisement for 'TRASCO LONDON' and 'Place Your Classified Ad Quickly and Easily'.